

KARIBU

JINA

SHULE

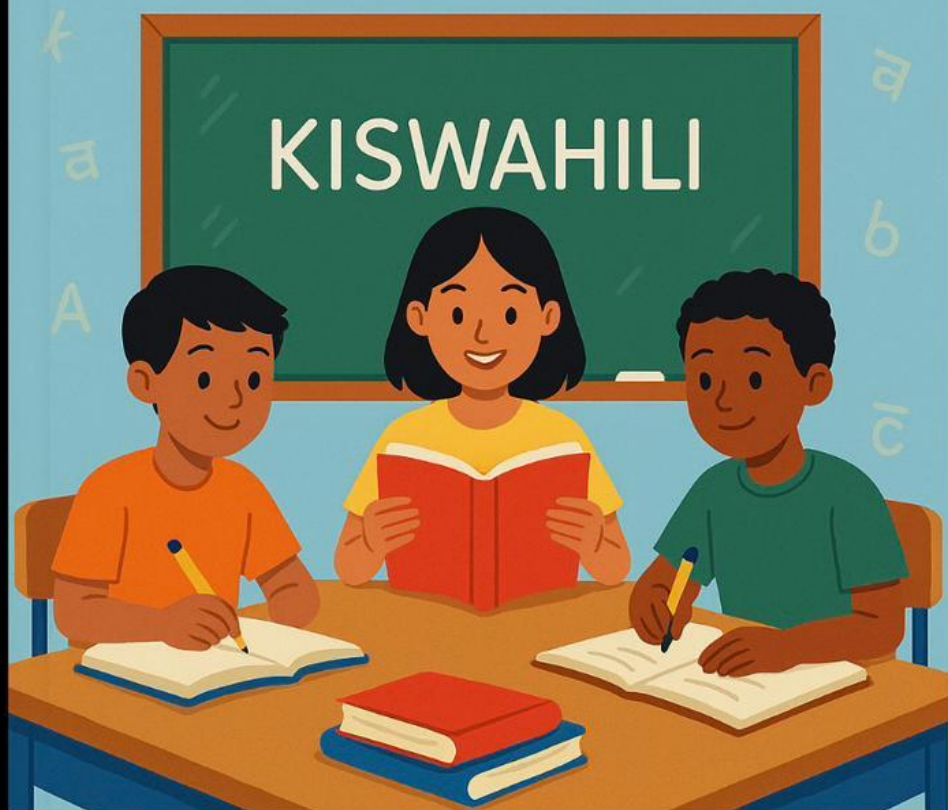
HABARI

HUSOMA

HUSOMA

MSINGI WA KISWAHILI

SAFARI YA UJUZI



HAMZA MUGENI

Msingi wa Kiswahili: Safari ya Ujuzi

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Sura ya 1:

UTANGULIZI WA KISWAHILI

(Introduction to Kiswahili)

This chapter introduces you to the Kiswahili language, focusing on basic greetings and self-introduction—essential tools for everyday communication.

1. WHAT IS KISWAHILI?

Kiswahili is one of the most widely spoken languages in East and Central Africa. It is the national or official language in countries such as Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and parts of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, and Mozambique.

It's a friendly, expressive language used in schools, communities, media, and even government offices.

1.1 *Objectives of this Chapter*

By the end of this chapter, you should be able to:

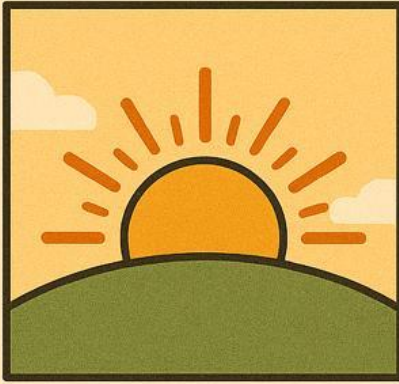
- Understand the importance of Kiswahili.
- Greet someone politely at different times of the day.
- Introduce yourself in Kiswahili.
- Ask and answer simple personal questions.

2. SALAMU (GREETINGS)

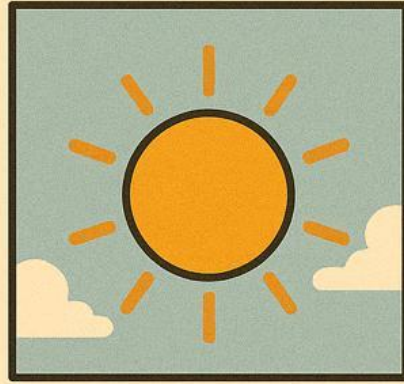
2.1 Greetings of the Day

Kiswahili	English	When to Use
Asubuhi njema	Good morning	Early hours (6–11 a.m.)
Mchana mwema	Good afternoon	Midday to 4 p.m.
Jioni njema	Good evening	4 p.m. to sunset
Usiku mwema	Good night	Before going to bed
Habari ya leo?	How's your day?	General day greeting
Nzuri / Njema	Fine / Good	Common response

Asubuhi



Mchana



Jioni



Usiku



Jambo!
Jina lako nani?



Jina langu
ni Amina.



2.2 Polite Greetings and Responses

Greeting	Response
Hujambo?	Sijambo
Shikamoo.	Marahaba
Habari gani?	Nzuri sana
Salama?	Salama

Note:

- Shikamoo is a respectful greeting used for elders or teachers.
- Marahaba is the proper respectful reply.



2.3 Practice Activity

Match the greetings with the correct response:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| 1. Hujambo? | nzuri |
| 2. Shikamoo. | Nawe pia |
| 3. Habari ya asubuhi? | sijambo |
| 4. Usiku mwema. | Marahaba |

3. KUJITAMBULISHA (SELF INTRODUCTION)

3.1 Basic Phrases for Introducing Yourself

Kiswahili	English
Jina langu ni...	My name is...
Mimi ninaitwa...	I am called...
Mimi ni mwanafunzi.	I am a student.
Ninaishi...	I live in...
Nina miaka...	I am ... years old.
Ninatoka...	I come from...
Ninapenda...	I like...

3.2 Sample Conversation (Mazungumzo)

Hamza: Hujambo?

Sarah: Sijambo.

Hamza: Unaitwaje?

Sarah: Ninaitwa Sarah. Na wewe?

Hamza: Jina langu ni Hamza.

Sarah: Unatoka wapi?

Hamza: Ninatoka Kampala.



3.3 Writing Practice

Fill in the blanks:

1. Jina langu ni _____.
2. Mimi ni _____.
3. Ninaishi _____.
4. Nina miaka _____.
5. Ninatoka _____.



4. cultural tip

In Kiswahili-speaking communities, greetings are very important and show respect. Children are taught from a young age to greet elders politely, and conversations often start with friendly exchanges even before the main topic is discussed.

5. chapter summary

In this chapter, you have learned:

- What Kiswahili is and where it's spoken.
- How to greet someone during different times of day.
- How to greet elders respectfully.
- How to introduce yourself in Kiswahili.
- How to write and respond to simple questions.

Sura ya 2:

NAMBARI NA SAA

(NUMBERS AND TIME)

Objectives

By the end of this chapter, you should be able to:

- Count from 1 to 100 in Kiswahili.
- Say your age and ask others how old they are.
- Ask and tell the time in Kiswahili.
- Use numbers in real-life contexts like the classroom and at home.

1. NAMBARI (NUMBERS)

1.1 Numbers 1–100

Nambari	Kiswahili	English
1	Moja	One
2	Mbili	Two
3	Tatu	Three
4	Nne	Four
5	Tano	Five
6	Sita	Six
7	Saba	Seven
8	Nane	Eight
9	Tisa	Nine
10	Kumi	Ten

11	Kumi na moja	Eleven
12	Kumi na mbili	Twelve
13	Kumi na tatu	Thirteen
14	Kumi na nne	Fourteen
15	Kumi na tano	Fifteen
16	Kumi na sita	Sixteen
17	Kumi na saba	Seventeen
18	Kumi na nane	Eighteen
19	Kumi na tisa	Nineteen
20	Ishirini	Twenty
30	Thelathini	Thirty
40	Arobaini	Forty
50	Hamsini	Fifty
60	Sitini	Sixty
70	Sabini	Seventy
80	Themanini	Eighty
90	Tisini	Ninety
100	Mia Moja	One Hundred

1.2 Using Numbers in Sentences

- Nina kaka wawili. – I have two brothers.
- Darasa letu lina wanafunzi kumi. – Our class has ten students.
- Ninataka vitabu vitano. – I want five books.

Match and write the Kiswahili number with its English meaning:

1. Mbili

Fifteen

2. Sita

Two

3. Kumi na tano

Twenty

4. Ishirini

six

Write three sentences using different numbers from above

SAA (TIME)



**Saa ni chombo cha
kupimia wakati.**

2.1 Kiswahili Clock System

Kiswahili time begins at sunrise (around 6:00 a.m.). This means:

- Saa moja asubuhi = 7:00 a.m.
- Saa mbili asubuhi = 8:00 a.m.
- ...and so on.

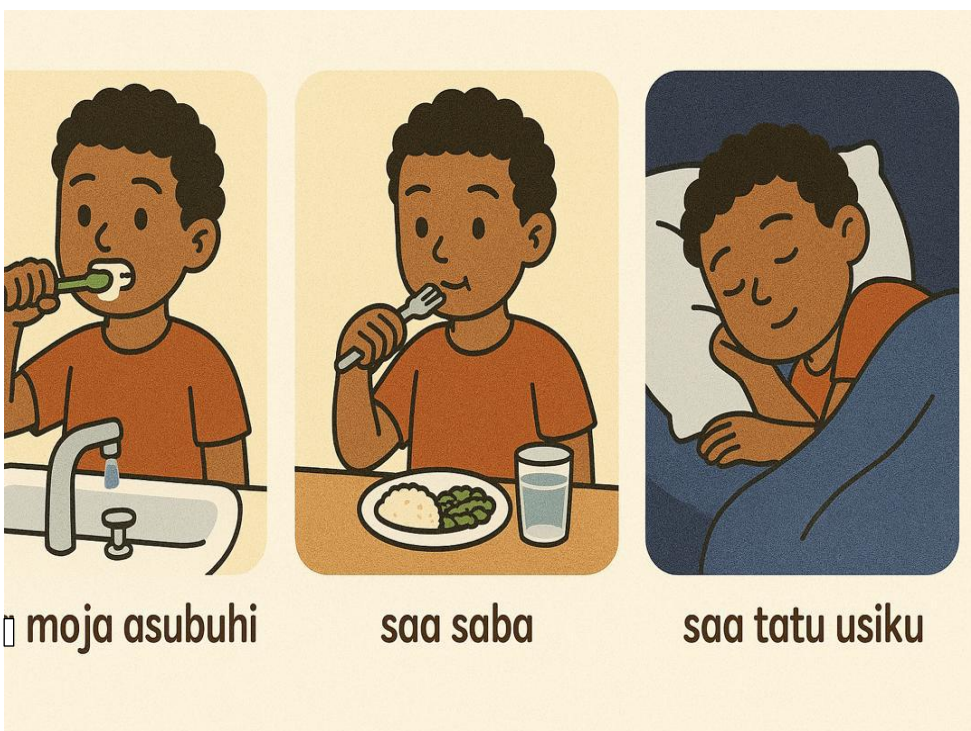
Kiswahili Time	English Equivalent
Saa moja asubuhi	7:00 a.m.
Saa mbili asubuhi	8:00 a.m.
Saa tatu	9:00 a.m.
Saa saba mchana	1:00 p.m.
Saa kumi jioni	4:00 p.m.
Saa mbili usiku	8:00 p.m.

RATIBA YA SAA



2.2 Phrases to Talk About Time

Kiswahili	English
Saa ngapi sasa?	What time is it now?
Saa ni saa...	The time is...
Ninalala saa...	I sleep at...
Ninasoma saa mbili asubuhi.	I study at 8:00 a.m.



Activity: Tell the Time

Look at the clock (can be teacher-drawn or imagined) and say:

- Saa ngapi sasa?
- Write your answer: Saa mbili asubuhi.

Make five sentences using different times of day.

Class Fun Game

What's the Number or Time?

The teacher says a number or time in English.

Students respond in Kiswahili.

Example:

- Teacher: "Nine"
- Student: "Tisa"
- Teacher: "1:00 p.m."
- Student: "Saa saba mchana"

SIKU YANGU



Kuamka



Kuvaa



Kwenda shuleni



Kusoma



Kula



Kulala

Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you learned:

- Numbers 1–100 in Kiswahili
- How to ask for and say the time
- How to use numbers in everyday sentences
- The unique Kiswahili clock system

Sura ya 3:

FAMILIA (FAMILY)

Objectives

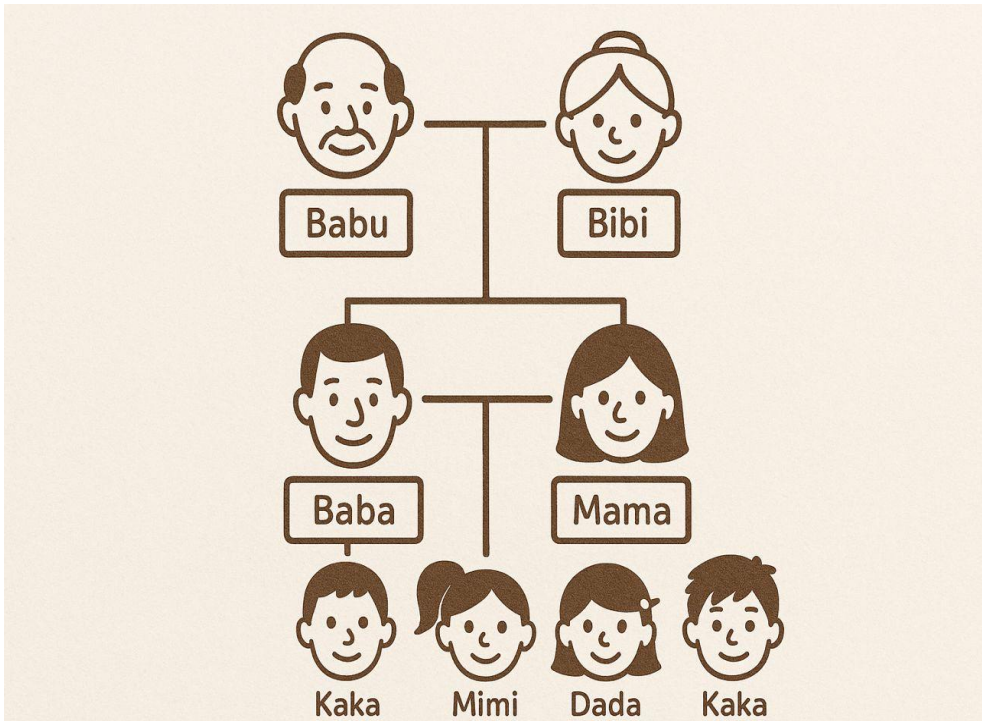
By the end of this chapter, you should be able to:

- Name common family members in Kiswahili.
- Ask and answer simple questions about family.
- Describe family relationships using basic sentences

1. WANAFAMILIA (FAMILY MEMBERS)

1.1 Vocabulary – Family Members

Kiswahili	English
Baba	Father
Mama	Mother
Dada	Sister
Kaka	Brother
Babu	Grandfather
Bibi	Grandmother
Mjomba	Uncle (maternal)
Shangazi	Aunt (paternal)
Binamu	Cousin
Mjukuu	Grandchild



1.2 Listening and Speaking Practice

Repeat after your teacher:

- Mama
- Baba
- Dada
- Kaka
- Bibi
- Babu

2. Asking and Talking About Family

Kiswahili	English
Huyu ni nani?	Who is this?
Huyu ni baba yangu.	This is my father.
Una dada wangapi?	How many sisters do you have?
Nina dada wawili.	I have two sisters.
Je, una kaka?	Do you have a brother?
Ndio, nina kaka mmoja.	Yes, I have one brother.

2.2 Sample Dialogue

□: Huyu ni nani?

□: Huyu ni kaka yangu.

□: Una dada wangapi?

□: Nina dada watatu.

□: Je, una bibi?

□: Ndio, nina bibi mmoja.



2.3 Sentence Writing Practice

Fill in the blanks:

1. Huyu ni _____yangu. (my mother)
2. Nina kaka _____ (two brothers)
3. Je, una _____? (a sister)
4. _____ ni mjomba wangu. (He is my uncle)

Grammar Focus: Possession with “yangu” (my)

Person	Kiswahili Example	English Translation
My father	Baba yangu	My father
My mother	Mama yangu	My mother
My brother	Kaka yangu	My brother
My sister	Dada yangu	My sister

Match the Word

Match Kiswahili words with English meaning:

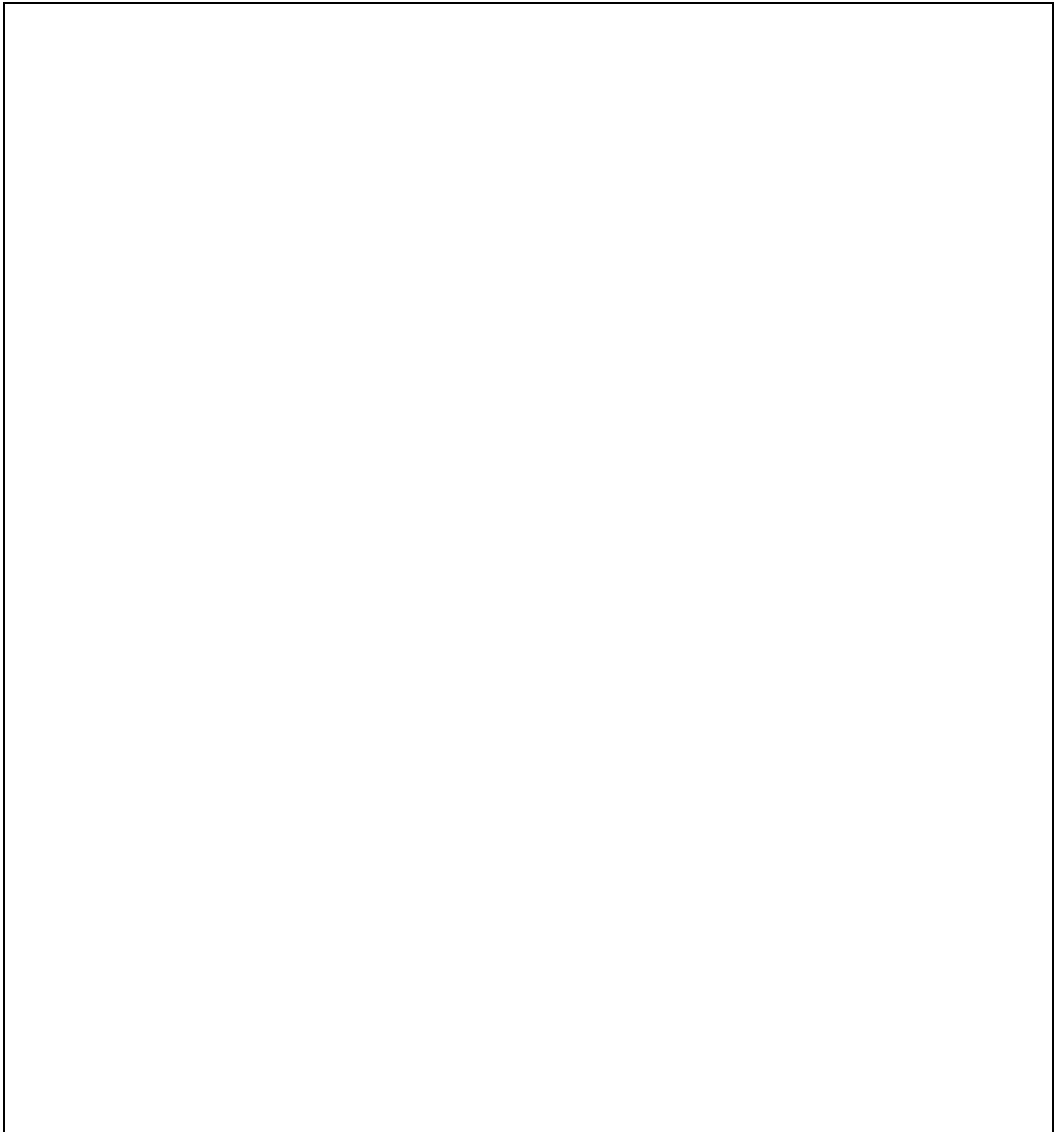
- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. Baba | (a) Sister |
| 2. Dada | (b) Cousin |
| 3. Babu | (c) Father |
| 4. Mjomba | (d) Grandfather |
| 5. Binamu | (e) Uncle |

Create Your Family Tree (Mti wa Familia)

Draw your family tree and label each member in Kiswahili.

Example:

- ☐ – Mimi
- ☐ – Mama yangu
- ☐ – Baba yangu
- ☐ – Dada yangu
- ☐ – Babu
- ☐ – Bibi





Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you learned:

- Vocabulary for family members in Kiswahili.
- How to ask and answer questions about family.
- How to describe your family and relationships.

Sura ya 4:

MWILI WETU (OUR BODY)

Malengo ya Somo (Lesson Objectives)

Baada ya somo hili, utaweza:

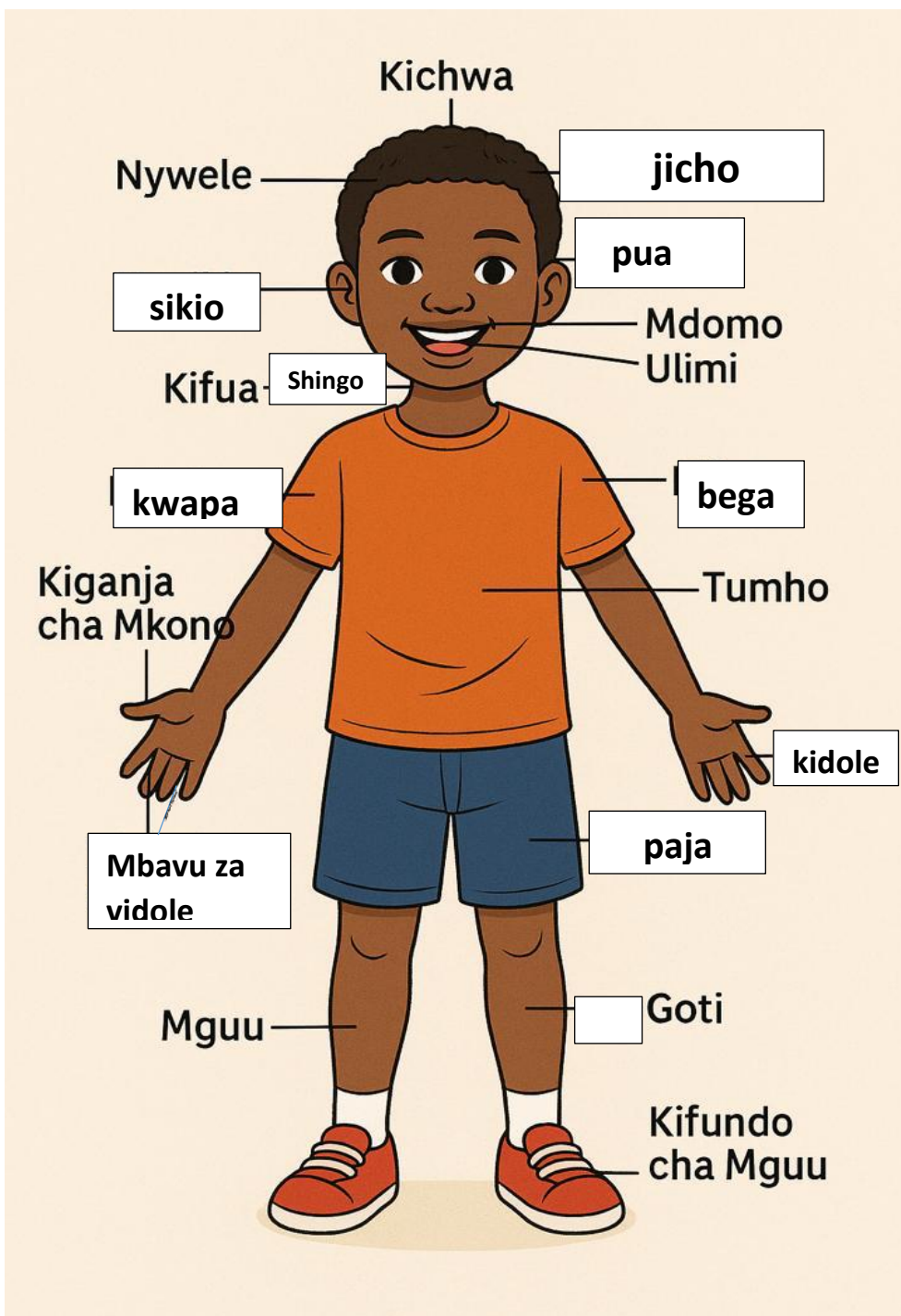
- Kutaja sehemu kuu za mwili kwa Kiswahili na Kiingereza.
- Kueleza kazi za sehemu mbalimbali za mwili.
- Kutumia maneno ya sehemu za mwili katika sentensi sahihi.
- Kushiriki katika shughuli na michezo ya kujifunza kuhusu mwili.

Maudhui (Content)

Sehemu Muhimu za Mwili (Important Body Parts)

Kiswahili	Kiingereza
Kichwa	Head
Nywele	Hair
Macho	Eyes
Pua	Nose
Masikio	Ears
Mdomo	Mouth
Ulimi	Tongue
Meno	Teeth
Kifua	Chest
Tumbo	Stomach

Mkono / Mikono	Arm / Arms
Kiganja cha Mkono	Palm of the hand
Kidole / Vidole	Finger / Fingers
Mguu / Miguu	Leg / Legs
Goti / Magoti	Knee / Knees
Kifundo cha Mguu	Ankle



Kazi za Sehemu za Mwili (Functions of Body Parts)

- Tunaona kwa kutumia macho. (We see using our eyes.)
- Tunasikia kwa kutumia masikio. (We hear using our ears.)
- Tunapumua kwa kutumia pua. (We breathe using our nose.)
- Tunazungumza kwa kutumia mdomo na ulimi. (We speak using our mouth and tongue.)
- Tunakula kwa kutumia mdomo na meno. (We eat using our mouth and teeth.)
- Tunashika vitu kwa kutumia mikono na vidole. (We hold things using our hands and fingers.)
- Tunatembea na kukimbia kwa kutumia miguu. (We walk and run using our legs.)

Mazungumzo (Dialogue)

Rahma: Hujambo, Rahim?

Rahim: Sijambo, Rahma.

Rahma: Niambie sehemu tano za mwili.

Rahim: Ndio. Kichwa, macho, pua, mikono na miguu.

Rahma: Hongera sana!

Translation:

Rahma: Hello, Rahim.

Rahim: I'm fine, Rahma.

Rahma: Tell me five parts of the body.

Rahim: Yes. Head, eyes, nose, hands, and legs.

Rahma: Well done!

Methali (Proverb)

Mwili mmoja, kila sehemu ina umuhimu.

(One body, every part is important.)

Wimbo wa Kujifunza (Learning Song)

(Sung to the tune of "Head, Shoulders, Knees, and Toes")

Kichwa, mabega, magoti, miguu, miguu,

Kichwa, mabega, magoti, miguu, miguu,

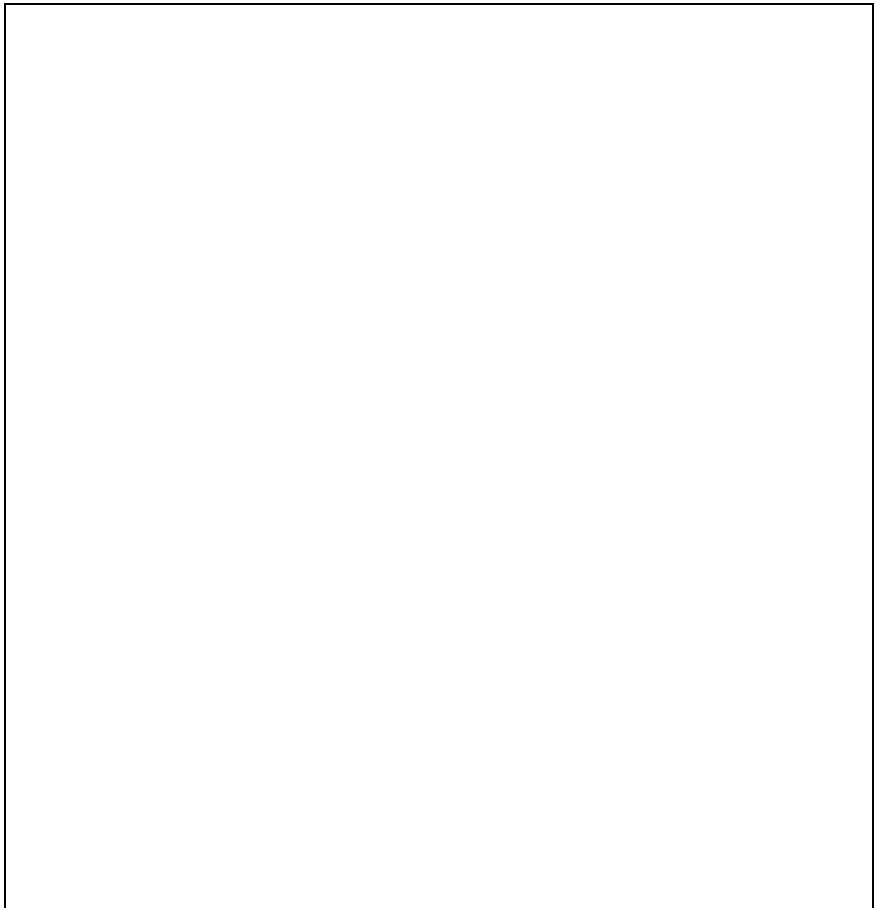
Macho, masikio, mdomo na pua,

Kichwa, mabega, magoti, miguu, miguu.

Shughuli za Kujifunza (Learning Activities)

1. *Chora picha ya mtoto na uonyeshe sehemu hizi za mwili:*

- Kichwa
- Macho
- Pua
- Mikono
- Miguu



2. Jaza Pengo (Fill in the Blanks):

- a) Tunaona kwa kutumia _____.
- b) Tunasikia kwa kutumia _____.
- c) Tunashika kwa kutumia _____.
- d) Tunatembea kwa kutumia _____.

3. Tengeneza Sentensi (Make Sentences):

Tunga sentensi tatu ukitumia maneno haya:

- Jicho
- Mdomo
- Mguu

Mfano:

Nina macho mawili. (I have two eyes.)



Andika kuhusu hi picha kuhusu sehemu za mwili (describe the illustration above about body parts)



Andika kuhusu picha kuhusa sehemu za mwili (caption the picture about body parts)

Sura ya 5:

MAZINGIRA YETU

(OUR ENVIRONMENT)

Utangulizi

Mazingira ni sehemu tunamoishi na kufanya kazi. Mazingira yanajumuisha ardhi, miti, maji, hewa, watu, na wanyama. Tunapaswa kuyatunza mazingira yetu kila siku.

(The environment is where we live and work. It includes land, trees, water, air, people, and animals. We must take care of our environment every day.)

Aina za Mazingira

1. Mazingira ya Nyumbani

(Home Environment)

- Nyumba zetu, bustani, miti ya matunda, na wanyama wa kufugwa.

Mfano wa sentensi fupi:

- Nyumbani kwetu kuna miti ya miembe.
- Tunacheza kwenye uwanja wa nyumbani.



2. Mazingira ya Shule (School Environment)

- Madarasa, uwanja wa michezo, bustani ya maua, vyoo, na bendera ya shule.

Mfano wa sentensi fupi:

- Shuleni kuna bustani ya maua.
- Tunapenda kucheza uwanjani.

3. Mazingira ya Jamii

(Community Environment)

- Barabara, masoko, hospitali, mbuga, na vyanzo vya maji.

Mfano wa sentensi fupi:

- Tunaenda sokoni kununua matunda.
- Tunapanda miti kando ya barabara.



Umuhimu wa Kutunza Mazingira

- Mazingira safi huzuia magonjwa.
- Mazingira safi hupendeza.
- Mazingira safi hutoa hewa safi.

Mfano wa sentensi fupi:

- Tunapaswa kutunza mazingira.
- Mazingira safi ni muhimu kwa afya.



Njia za Kutunza Mazingira

- Kutupa taka kwenye pipa.
- Kufagia na kusafisha mazingira.
- Kupanda miti na maua.
- Kutunza bustani.

Mfano wa sentensi fupi:

- Tunatupa taka kwenye pipa.
- Tunapanda miti shuleni.

Mazungumzo ya Mfano

Hashim: Mazingira yetu ni safi.

Hasnah: Tumefagia na tumetupa taka.

Hashim: Tunalinda mazingira kila siku.

Hasnah: Tunapanda maua na miti.

Mifano Halisi

- ☐ Watoto wa darasa la pili walipanda miti ya kivuli.
- ☐ Kila Ijumaa, wanafunzi husafisha mazingira ya shule.
- ☐ Wakazi wa kijiji walitunza chemchemi ya maji.



Shughuli za Wanafunzi (Activities)

Kazi ya Darasani

1. Eleza mazingira ni nini.

2. Taja sehemu mbili unazoweza kuzipata katika mazingira ya shule.

3. Kwa nini tunapaswa kutunza mazingira?

4. Tunga sentensi mbili kuhusu mazingira ya nyumbani.

Kazi ya Vitendo

- Okota taka uwanjani shuleni.
- Fagia sehemu ya mbele ya darasa.
- Piga picha au chora mazingira safi ya shule.
- Tunga sentensi fupi tatu kuhusu mazingira ya jamii.

Mfano wa sentensi:

- Tunaosha vyombo nyumbani.
- Tunatupa taka kwenye pipa.
- Tunapenda maua ya bustani.

Methali ya Mazingira

“Usipoziba ufa, utajenga ukuta.”

Maana: Tuchukue hatua mapema kutunza mazingira kabla ya matatizo kuwa makubwa.

“Usafi ni afya.”

Cleanliness is health.

Sura ya 6:

RANGI (COLORS)

Objectives

By the end of this chapter, you should be able to:

- Name common colors in Kiswahili.
- Identify colors of everyday objects.
- Use Kiswahili colors in short descriptive sentences.

□ 1. Rangi za Msingi (Basic Colors)

Kiswahili	English	Example in Kiswahili Sentence
Rangi nyekundu	Red	Ua hili ni rangi nyekundu. (This flower is red.)
Rangi ya buluu	Blue	Daftari langu ni rangi ya buluu.
Rangi ya kijani	Green	Mmea una rangi ya kijani
Rangi ya manjano	Yellow	Gari lina rangi ya manjano.
Nyeusi	Black	Kalamu ni nyeusi.
Nyeupe	White	Karatasi ni nyeupe.
Rangi ya kahawia	Brown	Meza ni rangi ya kahawia.

Rangi ya zambarau	Purple	Mrembo alivaa nguo ya zambarau
Rangi ya waridi	Pink	Mpira ni rangi ya waridi.
Rangi ya kijivu	Grey	Jengo ni rangi ya kijivu.



2. Sentence Structure for Describing Objects

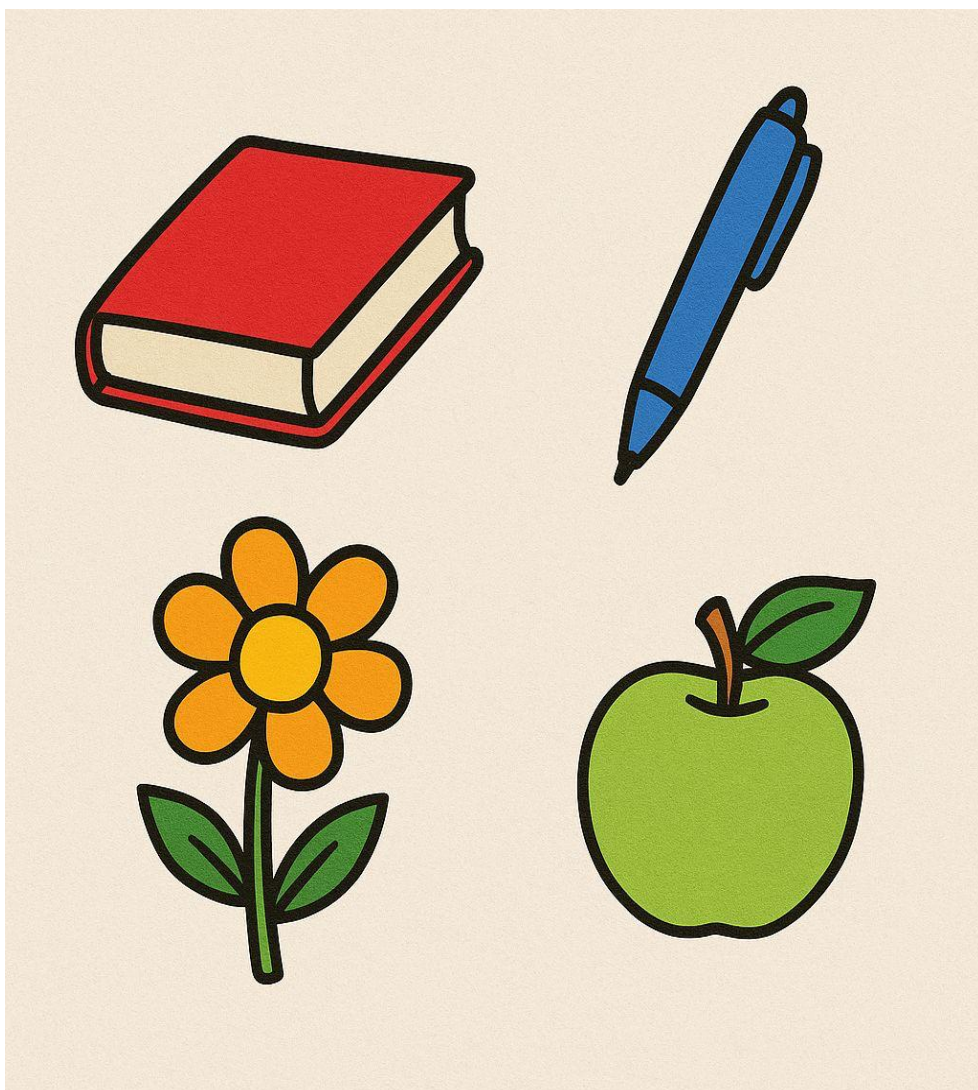
Structure:

[Object] + ni + [color]

Examples:

- Kalamu ni nyeusi. (The pen is black.)

- Koti ni rangi ya kijani. (The coat is green.)
- Ua ni rangi ya waridi. (The flower is pink.)



3. Ask and Answer About Colors

Kiswahili Question	Translation
Hii ni rangi gani?	What color is this?
Ni rangi ya buluu.	It is blue.

Je, penseli ni ya rangi gani?	What color is the pencil?
Penseli ni ya rangi ya manjano.	The pencil is yellow.

4.1 Color It Right!

Instructions: Color the following objects and write the correct Kiswahili sentence:

A red apple	
A blue book	
A yellow pencil	
A green leaf	

1. A red apple →

Tunda ni rangi nyekundu.

2. A blue book →

3. A yellow pencil →

4. A green leaf →

4.2 Match the Color Name

Match Kiswahili color words to the English names:

1. Rangi ya kahawia

White

2. Nyeupe

Green

3. Rangi ya kijani

Blue

4. Rangi ya buluu

Brown

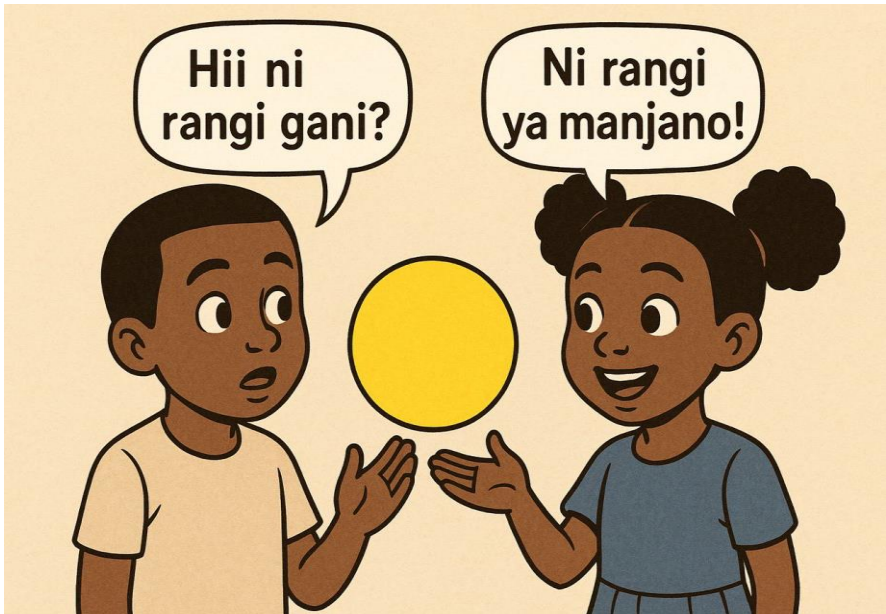
Create Sentences

Write 3 sentences describing your classroom items with their colors.

Example:

Kitabu changu ni rangi ya kijivu.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you have learned:

- The names of common colors in Kiswahili.
- How to ask and answer questions about color.
- How to describe objects using color words.

Sura ya 7:

CHAKULA NA KINYWAJI

(FOOD AND DRINK)

Objectives

By the end of this chapter, you should be able to:

- Name common foods and drinks in Kiswahili.
- Express likes and dislikes about food and drinks.
- Use simple sentences to talk about meals.

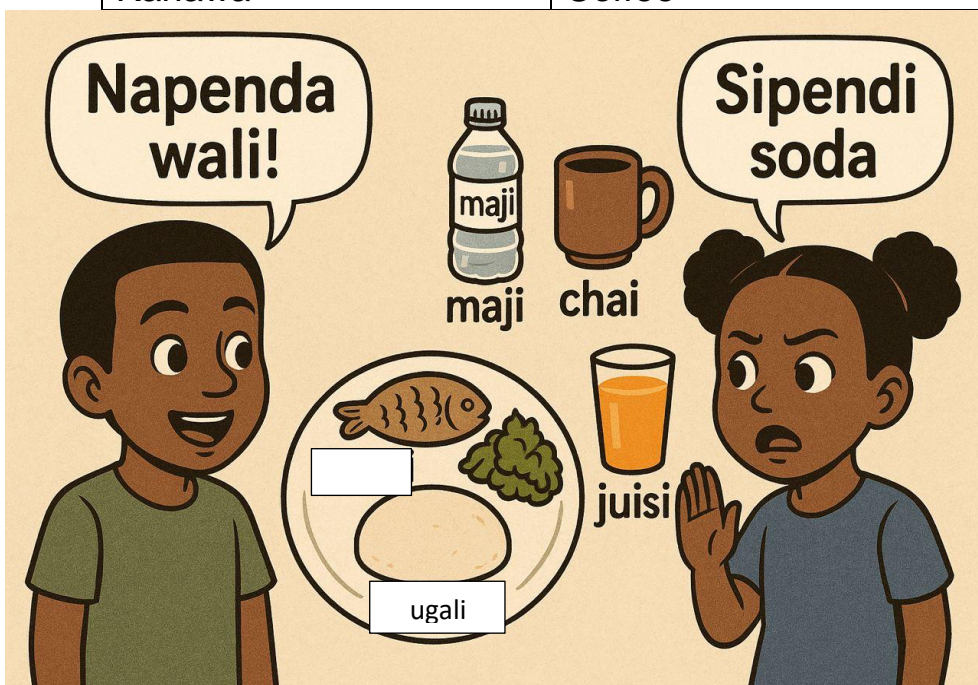
1.1 Common Foods (Chakula)

Kiswahili	English
Ugali	Stiff maize porridge
Wali	Rice
Samaki	Fish
Nyama	Meat
Mboga	Vegetables
Maharagwe	Beans
Chapati	Flatbread
Mayai	Eggs
Matunda	Fruits
Mkate	Bread

1.3 Common Drinks (Vinywaji)

Kiswahili	English
Maji	Water
Maziwa	Milk
Juisi	Juice

Soda	Soda
Chai	Tea
Kahawa	Coffee



2. Talking About Food

2.1 Expressing Likes and Dislikes

Kiswahili	English
Ninapenda wali.	I like rice.
Sipendi chai.	I don't like tea.
Ninakunywa maziwa kila siku.	I drink milk every day.
Chakula changu kipendwa ni samaki.	My favorite food is fish.

2.2 Asking and Answering

1. Unapenda chakula gani? – What food do you like?

Napenda wali na maharagwe. – I like rice and beans.

2. Unakunywa nini? – What are you drinking?

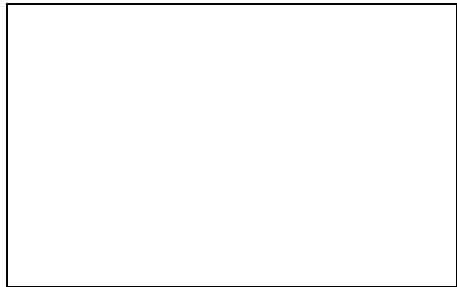
Ninakunywa maji. – I'm drinking water.



3.1 Chora

Draw pictures of:

Ugali



Samaki



3.2 Fill in the Blanks

1. Ninapenda _____ (tea)

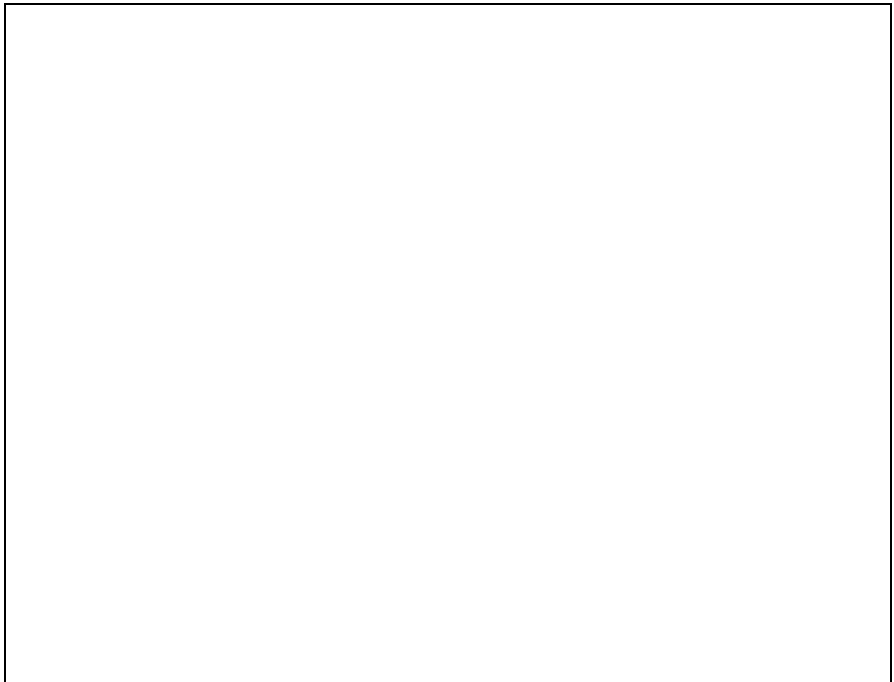
2. Sipendi _____ (bread)
3. _____ ni chakula changu kipendwa. (Fish)
4. Ninakunywa _____ kila asubuhi. (milk)

3.3 My Meal

Draw and label your favorite meal with at least:

- 1 main food
- 1 drink

Then write two sentences about your meal
in Kiswahili.



1. _____

2. _____

Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you learned:

- Common vocabulary for food and drinks.
- How to talk about what you like or don't like.
- How to write simple sentences about meals.

Sura ya 8:

MAVAZI (CLOTHING)

Objectives

By the end of this chapter, you should be able to:

- Name common clothing items in Kiswahili.
- Describe what they and others are wearing.
- Ask and answer questions about clothes.

1.0 Msamiati (Vocabulary – Clothing Items)

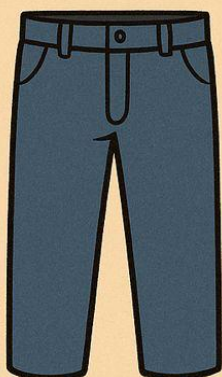
Kiswahili	English
Shati	Shirt
Suruali	Trousers
Sketi	Skirt
Gauni	Dress
Kofia	Hat/Cap
Viatu	Shoes
Raba	Sneakers
Koti	Jacket/Coat
Fulana	T-shirt
Soksi	Socks



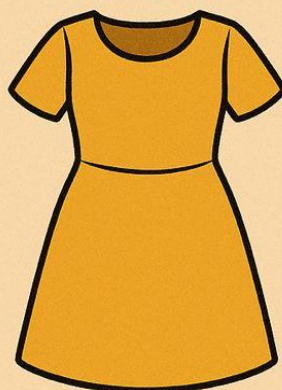
Shati



Sketi



Suruali



Gauni



Viatu



Soksi

2. Speaking About Clothes

2.1 Sample Sentences

Ninavaa shati. – I am wearing a shirt.

Ana suruali nyeusi. – He has black trousers.

Mwalimu amevaa koti. – The teacher is wearing a coat.

Viatu vyangu ni vya rangi ya kahawia. – My shoes are brown.

2.2 Asking and Answering

Kiswahili	English
Unavaa nini leo?	What are you wearing today?
Ninavaa gauni jekundu.	I'm wearing a red dress.
Je, umependa suruali yangu?	Do you like my trousers?
Ndio, ni nzuri.	Yes, they are nice.

3. Activities

3.1 Color and Label

Draw different clothes (shirt, skirt, shoes, etc.) and label them in Kiswahili.

Example:



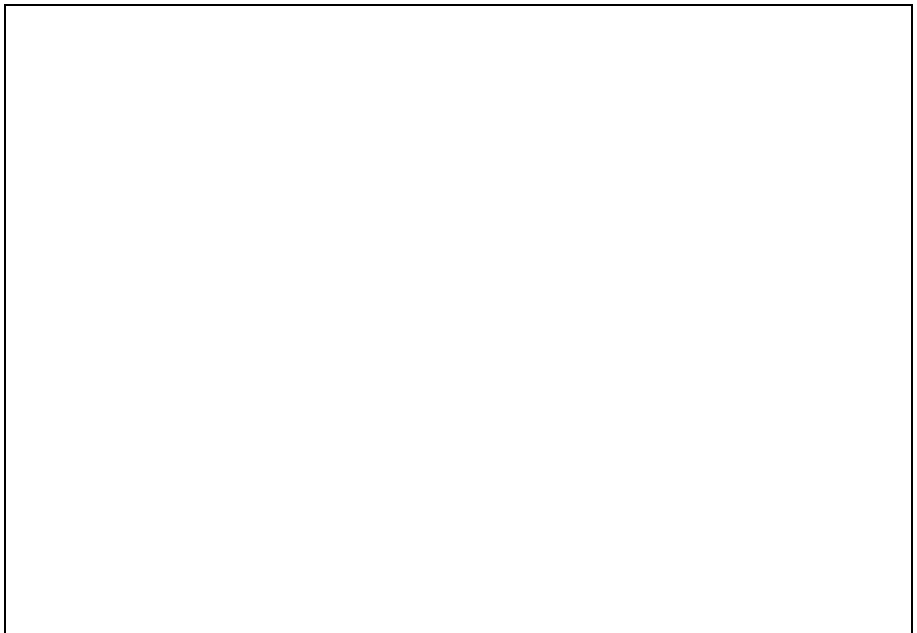
= Shati



= Suruali



= Gauni



3.2 Match the Items

Match Kiswahili clothing names to their English meanings:

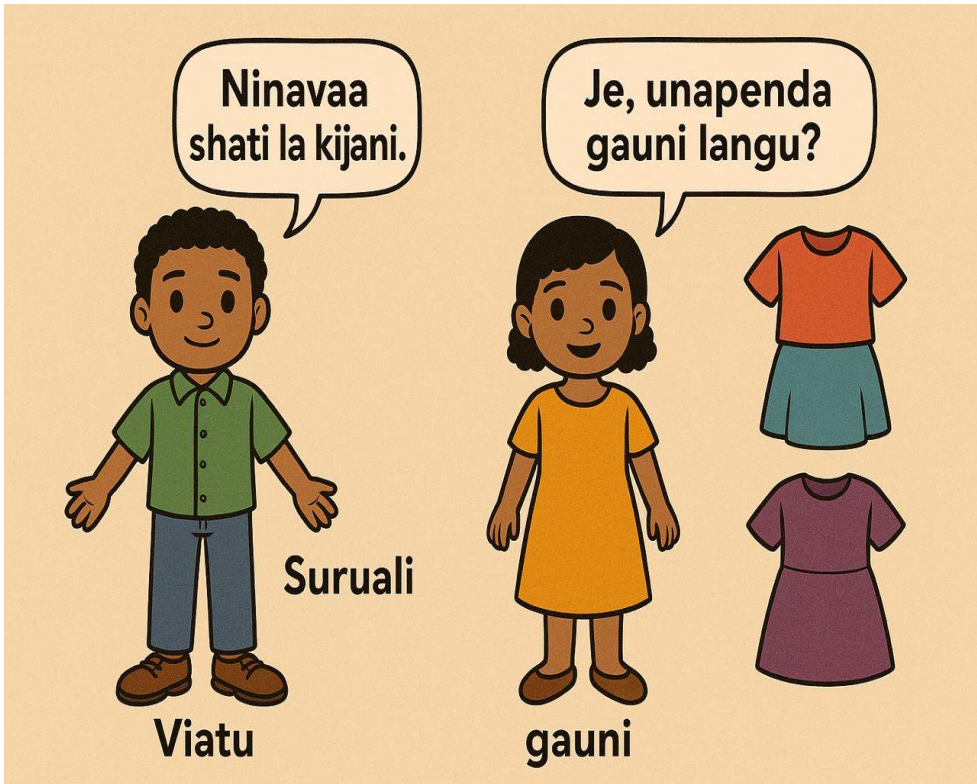
- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. Viatu | Hat |
| 2. Gauni | Shoes |
| 3. Soksi | Dress |
| 4. Kofia | Socks |

3.3 Describe Yourself

Write 3 sentences about what you are wearing today.

Example:

- Ninavaa fulana nyeupe.
- Nina suruali ya buluu.
- Viatu vyangu ni vyeusi.



Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you learned:

- Common clothing vocabulary in Kiswahili.
- How to describe clothes using color and simple phrases.
- How to ask and respond about what people are wearing.

Sura ya 9:

AFYA NA USAFI

(HEALTH AND HYGIENE)

Malengo ya Kujifunza (Learning Objectives):

Baada ya sura hii, mwanafunzi atakuwa na uwezo wa:

- Kutambua vifaa vya usafi wa mwili
- Kueleza hatua za usafi wa mwili
- Kuonyesha namna ya kuishi kwa afya bora

9.1 Vifaa vya Usafi wa Mwili (Personal Hygiene Items)

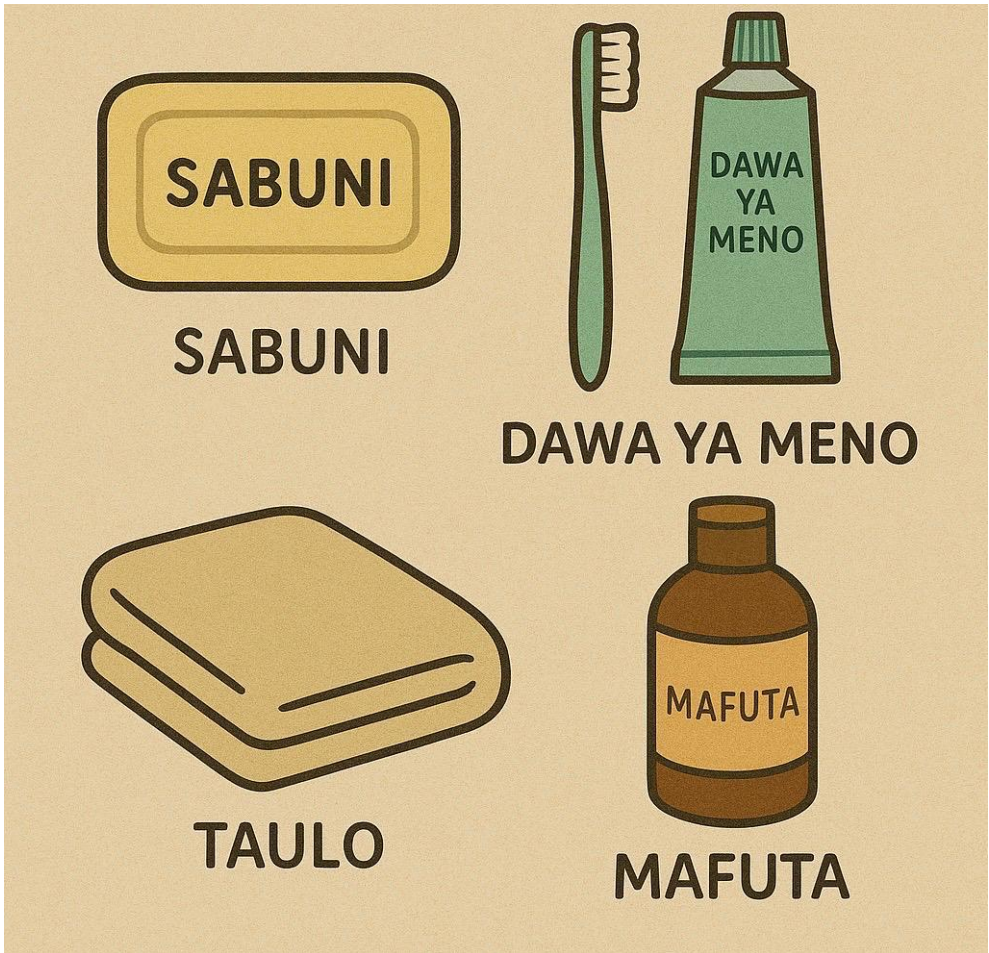
- Sabuni – Soap
- Mswaki – Toothbrush
- Dawa ya mswaki – Toothpaste
- Taulo – Towel
- Mafuta – Oil
- Kipochi cha nywele – Hair comb

Mfano wa Sentensi:

- Ninatumia sabuni kuoga kila siku.

(I use soap to bathe every day.)

- Mswaki wangu ni wa kijani.(My toothbrush is green.)



9.2 Mazungumzo (Dialogue)

Katika Bafu la Shule:

Zawadi: Unatumia nini kuoshea mikono?

Amani: Natumia sabuni na maji safi.

Zawadi: Mimi pia. Kisha hukausha kwa taulo?

Amani: Ndiyo. Taulo safi!

Speech Bubbles:

☐ ☐ “Usafi huleta afya njema!”

☐ ☐ “Sitakula kabla ya kunawa mikono.”



“Sasa niko tayari
kula chakula changu!”

9.3 Hatua za Usafi wa Mwili

(Steps of Personal Hygiene)

Ni muhimu kufanya yafuatayo kila siku:

1. Kuoga kwa maji safi na sabuni
2. Kusafisha meno asubuhi na jioni
3. Kunawa mikono kabla na baada ya kula
4. Kuvaa nguo safi
5. Kukata kucha
6. Kupaka mafuta baada ya kuoga

Translation:

- Bathe with clean water and soap
- Brush teeth in the morning and evening
- Wash hands before and after eating
- Wear clean clothes
- Trim fingernails
- Apply lotion after bathing



Meno safi huleta
tabasamu safi!

6.4 Mazoezi ya Mwanafunzi

(Student Activities)

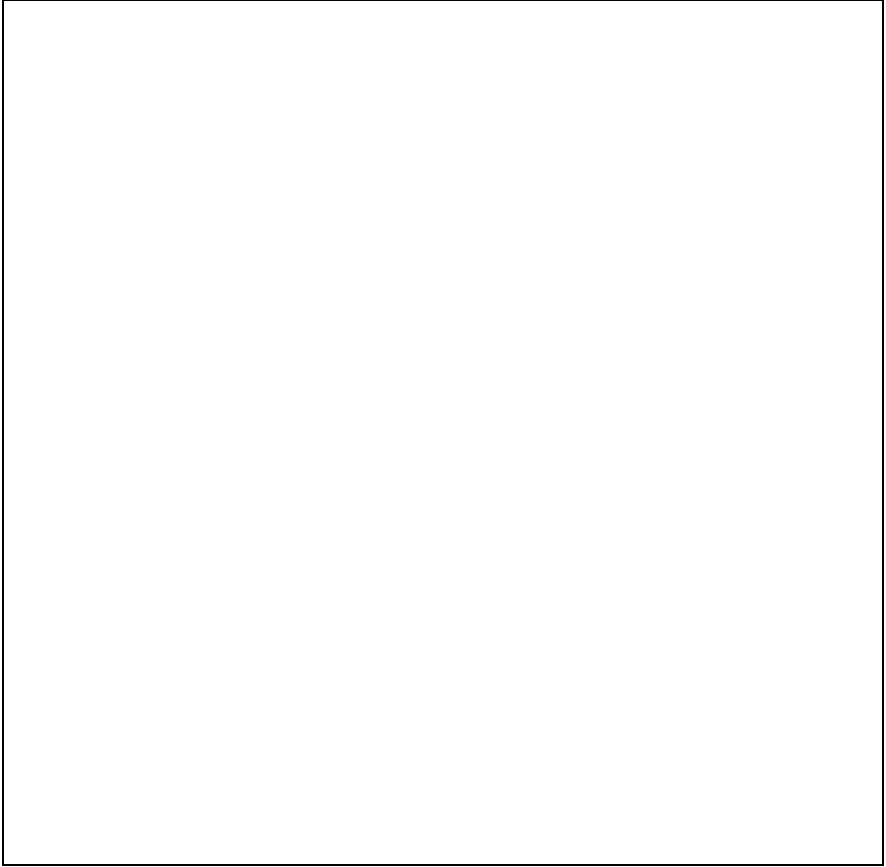
1. Taja vifaa vitatu vya usafi wa mwili.

Chora picha ya mtu akinawa mikono.



2. Andika sentensi nne kuhusu unavyojitunza.

1. Igiza tukio la mtoto akisafisha meno.



□ 9.5 Wimbo wa Usafi (Hygiene Song)

(Imba kwa tune ya “If You’re Happy and You Know It”)

Usipende uchafu jichunge,

Usipende uchafu jichunge,

Uoga kila siku,

Brush meno yako vizuri,

Usipende uchafu jichunge!

6.6 Methali ya Sura (Proverb of the Chapter)

“Usafi ni nusu ya afya.

(Cleanliness is half of health.)

AFYA BORA, USAFI KWANZA!



9.7 Kazi ya Nyumbani (Homework)

- Andika orodha ya mambo matano unayofanya kila siku ili kuwa msafi.

- Uliza wazazi wako vifaa gani vya usafi hupendelea – andika majibu yao.

Sura ya 10;

SHUGHULI ZA KILA SIKU

(DAILY ACTIVITIES: ROUTINES)

Objectives

By the end of this chapter, you should be able to:

- Identify basic action verbs for daily routines.
- Talk about their typical day in Kiswahili.
- Ask and answer questions about daily activities.

1. Msamiati (Vocabulary – Daily Activities)

Kiswahili	English
Kuamka	To wake up
Kuoga	To bathe
Kula	To eat
Kunywa	To drink
Kuvaa	To dress
Kwenda shuleni	To go to school
Kusoma	To read/study
Kucheza	To play
Kulala	To sleep
Kusafisha	To clean



kuamka



kusoma



kwenda
shuleni



kula



kwendi
nyumbani



kurudi
nyumbani



kulala

2. Sentence Patterns – Talking About Routines

Simple Sentences

1. Ninaamka saa kumi na mbili. – I wake up at 6:00 a.m.
2. Ninaoga kila asubuhi. – I bathe every morning.
3. Ninakula chakula cha mchana saa saba. – I eat lunch at 1:00 p.m.
4. Ninalala saa nne usiku. – I sleep at 10:00 p.m.

2.2 Talking About Your Day (My Daily Routine)

Mfano (Example):

1. Asubuhi ninaamka, ninaoga, kisha ninakula kiamsha kinywa.
2. Baadaye, ninavaa na kwenda shuleni. Shuleni ninasoma na kucheza na marafiki.
3. Jioni narudi nyumbani, ninasoma, ninakula chakula cha jioni, halafu ninalala.

2.3 Asking and Answering

Kiswahili	English
Unafanya nini asubuhi?	What do you do in the morning?
Ninaamka na kuoga.	I wake up and bathe.
Unalala saa ngapi?	What time do you sleep?
Ninalala saa tatu usiku.	I sleep at 9:00 p.m.



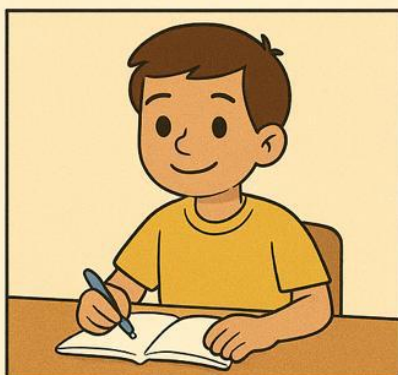
kuamka



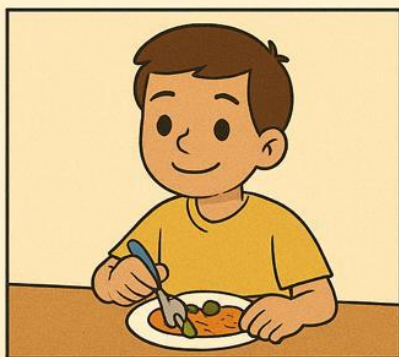
kuvaa



kwenda shuleni



kusoma



kula



kulala

Class Activities

3.1 Match Verbs to Actions

Match these Kiswahili verbs to their English meanings:

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. Kuoga | To eat |
| 2. Kulala | To read |
| 3. Kusoma | To sleep |
| 4. Kula | To bathe |

3.2 Create a Daily Routine Chart

Fill in your daily schedule in Kiswahili.

Muda (Time)	Shughuli (Activity)
Saa kumi na mbili	Ninaamka
Saa moja	_____
Saa tatu	_____
Saa saba	_____
Saa tatu usiku	_____

3.3 Speaking Practice

In pairs, ask each other:
Unamka saa ngapi?

Unapenda kufanya nini baada shule?



Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you learned:

- Key verbs used in daily routines.
- Key verbs used in daily routines.
- How to describe their typical day in Kiswahili.
- How to ask and answer questions about everyday activities.

Sura ya 11:

HALI YA HEWA (WEATHER)

Objectives

By the end of this chapter, learners should be able to:

- Understand and use weather-related vocabulary in Kiswahili.
- Discuss the current weather.
- Learn phrases used to describe the weather in different seasons.

1.0 Msamiati (Vocabulary)

1.1 Weather Terms (Maneno ya Hali ya Hewa)

Kiswahili	English
Jua	Sun
Mvua	Rain
Baridi	Cold
Joto	Hot
Upepo	Wind
Mawingu	Clouds
Kivuli	Shade
Mvua ya msimu	Seasonal rain
Ujoto	Warmth
Theluji	Snow

1.2 Weather Phrases (Misemo ya Hali ya Hewa)

Kiswahili	English
Leo kuna jua.	Today it's sunny
Leo kuna mvua	Today it's raining.
Kuna upepo mkubwa.	There is strong wind.
Hali ya hewa ni baridi	The weather is cold.
Joto ni kali leo.	It's very hot today.
Kuna mawingu angani.	There are clouds in the sky.
Hali ya hewa ni nzuri.	The weather is nice.

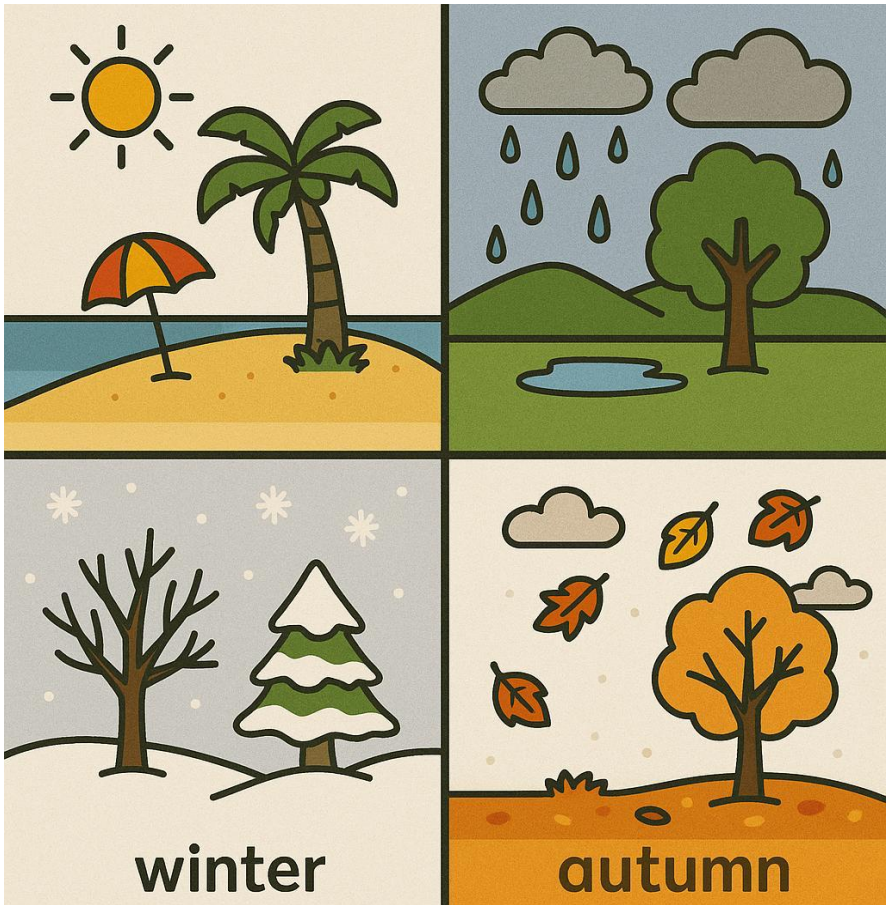
2.0 Talking about the Weather

2.1 Common Questions & Answers

- Habari za leo? Hali ya hewa vipi?
(How is the weather today?)
 - Leo kuna mvua. (Today it is raining.)
- Je, kuna jua?
(Is it sunny?)
 - Ndiyo, kuna jua. (Yes, it is sunny.)
- Hali ya hewa inabadilika leo.
(The weather is changing today.)
 - Ndio, kuna mawingu sasa. (Yes, there are clouds now.)

2.2 Describing the Weather in Different Seasons

- Majira ya joto (Summer):
 - Joto ni kali sana. (It's very hot.)
 - Kuna upepo mwepesi. (There is a light breeze.)
- Majira ya mvua (Rainy Season):
 - Mvua inanyesha kila siku. (It rains every day.)
 - Nahitaji mvua. (I need rain.)
- Majira ya baridi (Winter):
 - Hali ya hewa ni baridi sana. (It's very cold.)
 - Theluji inashuka. (It's snowing.)
- Majira ya vuli (Autumn):
 - Hali ya hewa ni nzuri na baridi kidogo. (The weather is nice and slightly cold.)
 - Mawingu yapo angani. (There are clouds in the sky.)



3.1 Match the Weather Word to its Meaning

Kiswahili	English
Mvua	Clouds
Joto	Rain
Upepo	Snow
Theluji	Wind
Mawingu	Hot

3.2 Fill in the Gaps

1. Leo kuna _____ (rain).
2. Hali ya hewa ni _____ (cold).
3. Kuna _____ (wind) mkubwa leo.
4. _____ (It's) joto leo.
5. Kuna _____ (clouds) angani.

3.3 Dialogue Practice

Ask and Answer in pairs:

Q1: Leo hali ya hewa vipi?

A1: _____ (weather).

Q2: Je, kuna mvua?

A2: _____ (yes/no).

Q3: Hali ya hewa inabadilika leo?

A3: _____ (yes/no).

3.4 Weather Forecast Role Play

in pairs or small groups, play the role of weather forecasters. Use the vocabulary and phrases learned to give a short weather forecast for the next day.

Example:

- Kila mtu anafuatilia hali ya hewa. (Everyone is following the weather.)
- Leo tutakuwa na jua. (Today we will have sun.)

- Hali ya hewa itakuwa baridi usiku. (The weather will be cold at night.)



Chapter Summary

In this chapter, students learned:

- Common weather-related vocabulary.
- How to describe the weather in different seasons.
- How to ask and respond to questions about the weather.
- How to participate in simple conversations and role plays related to the weather.

Sura ya 12:

WANYAMA (ANIMALS)

Objectives

By the end of this chapter, learners should be able to:

- Identify and name common animals in Kiswahili.
- Describe animals using simple adjectives.
- Form simple sentences about animals' colors, sizes, and behaviors.

1. Msamiati (Vocabulary – Common Animals)

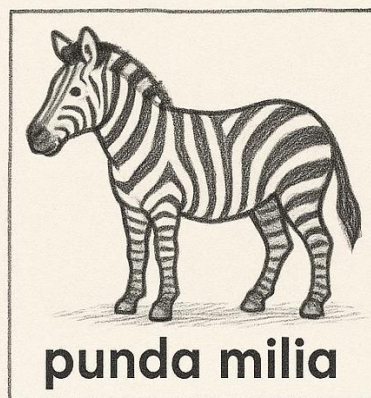
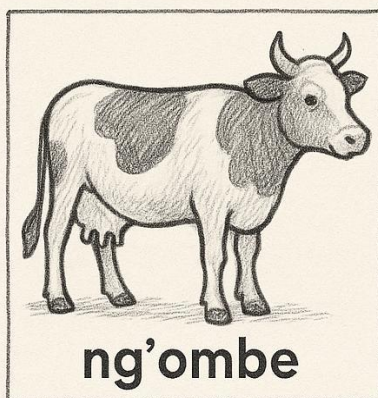
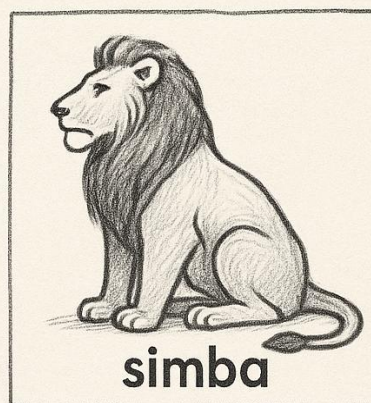
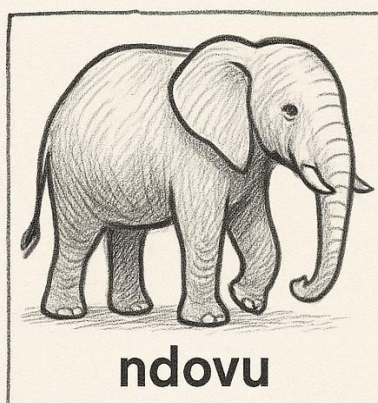
a. Domestic Animals (Wanyama wa kufugwa)

Kiswahili	English
Mbwa	Dog
Paka	Cat
Ng'ombe	Cow
Kuku	Chicken
Mbuzi	Goat
Farasi	Horse

1.4 Wild Animals (Wanyama wa porini)

Kiswahili	English
Simba	Lion

Tembo	Elephant
Chui	Leopard
Twiga	Giraffe
Nyani	Baboon
Pundamilia	Zebra

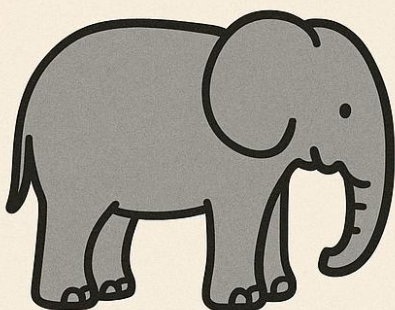


2.0 Describing Animals

2.1 Adjectives to Describe Animals

Kiswahili	English
Mkubwa	Big

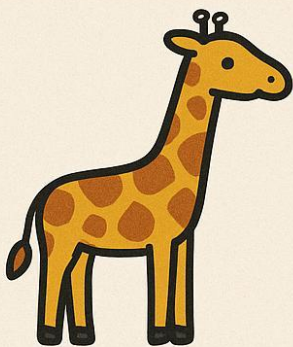
Mdogo	Small
Mweupe	White
Mweusi	Black
Mrefu	Tall/long
Mfupi	Short
Mzuri	Beautiful/ Nice
Mkali	Fierce
Mpole	Gentle
Mwepesi	Fast/light



ndovu



simba



twiga



punda milia

2.2 Sentence Patterns

1. Simba ni mkali. – The lion is fierce.
2. Mbwa ni mweusi. – The dog is black.
3. Twiga ni mrefu. – The giraffe is tall.
4. Paka ni mdogo na mpole. – The cat is small and gentle.
5. Tembo ni mkubwa. – The elephant is big.

3.0 Class Activities

3.1 Match the Animals

Match Kiswahili animal names to their English names:

- | | |
|---------------|---------|
| 1. Kuku | Leopard |
| 2. Chui | Zebra |
| 3. Paka | Cat |
| 4. Pundamilia | Chicken |
| 5. Twiga | Giraffe |

3.2 Fill in the Gaps

1. Ng'ombe ni _____ (big).
2. Nyani ni _____ (fierce).
3. _____ ni mrefu sana. (Twiga)
4. Paka ni _____ na mweupe.
5. Simba ni mnyama wa _____. (porini)

3.3 Animal Description Game

Each student picks an animal and gives 2–3 clues (in Kiswahili) to describe it. The class guesses which animal it is.

Example:

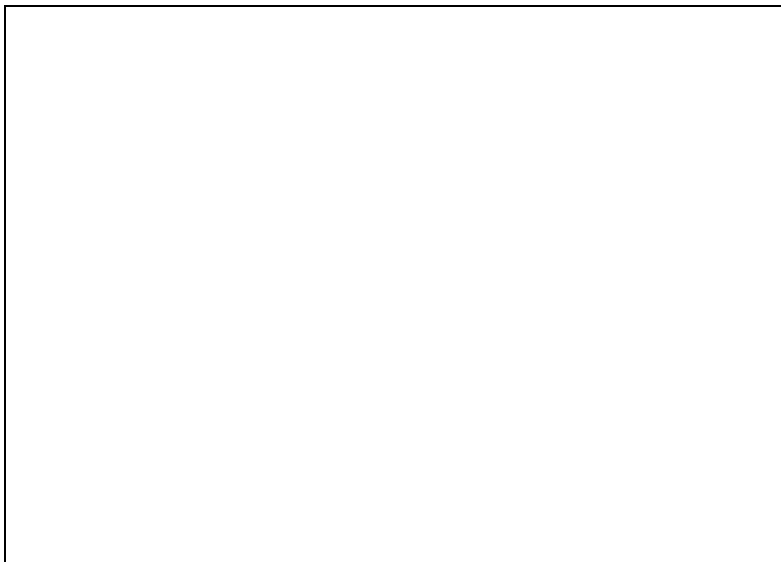
- Ni mkubwa, ana mkia mrefu, ana pembe. (Answer: Tembo)

3.4 Draw & Describe


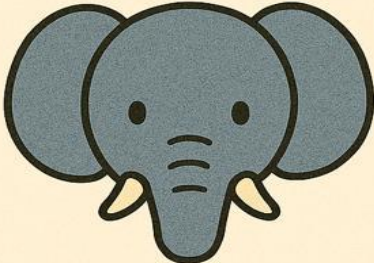

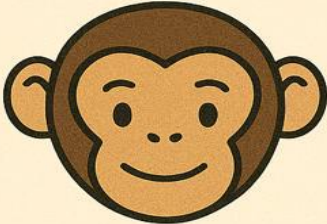

Draw an animal of your choice and write 2–3 Kiswahili sentences to describe it.

Example:

- > Huyu ni mbwa.
- > Ana rangi nyeusi.
- > Ni mpole na anapenda kula.



Animal Faces Game

	
simba	tembo
	
twiga	nyani
	
punda milia	kiboko

Sura ya 13:

KAZI

(PROFESSIONS: JOBS)

Objectives

By the end of this chapter, learners should be able to:

- Name different professions in Kiswahili.
- Ask and answer questions about what people do.
- Use basic sentence structures to describe someone's job.

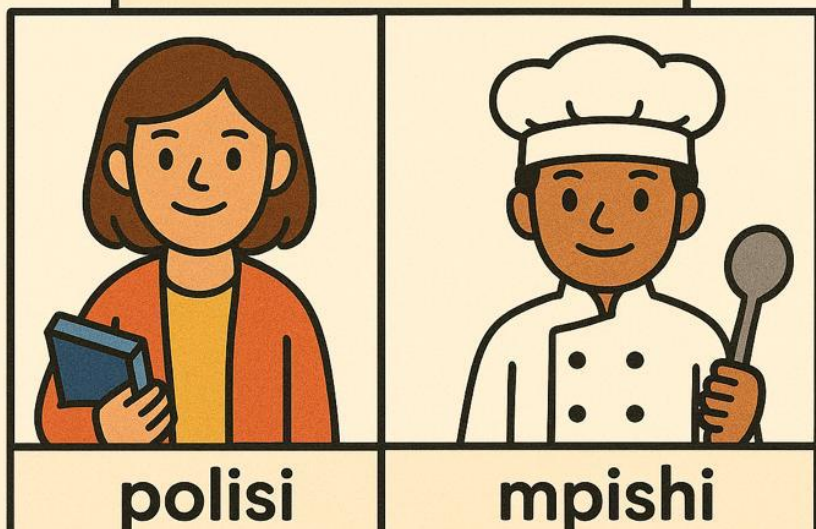
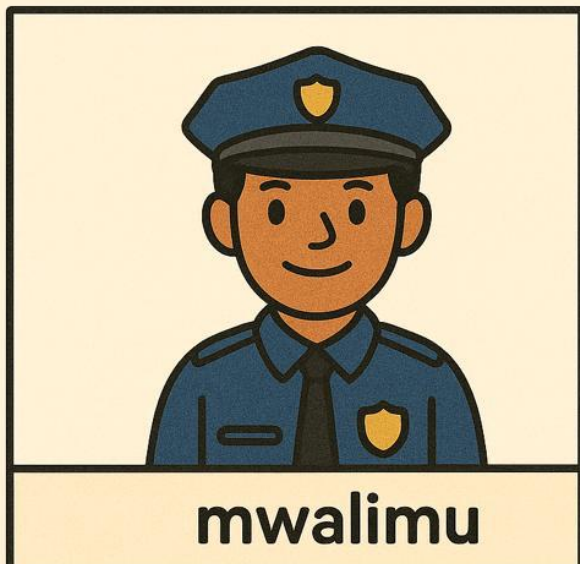
1.0 Msamiati (Vocabulary)

1.1 Common Professions (Kazi za Kawaida)

Kiswahili	English
Mwalimu	Teacher
Daktari	Doctor
Fundi	Mechanic/Technician
Mkulima	Farmer
Polisi	Police officer
Dereva	Driver
Mpishi	Cook/Chef
Mhandisi	Engineer
Muuguzi	Nurse
Mwanafunzi	Student

Mwanajeshi	Soldier
Mlinzi	Guard

Kadi za Kazi



2.0 Sentence Structures

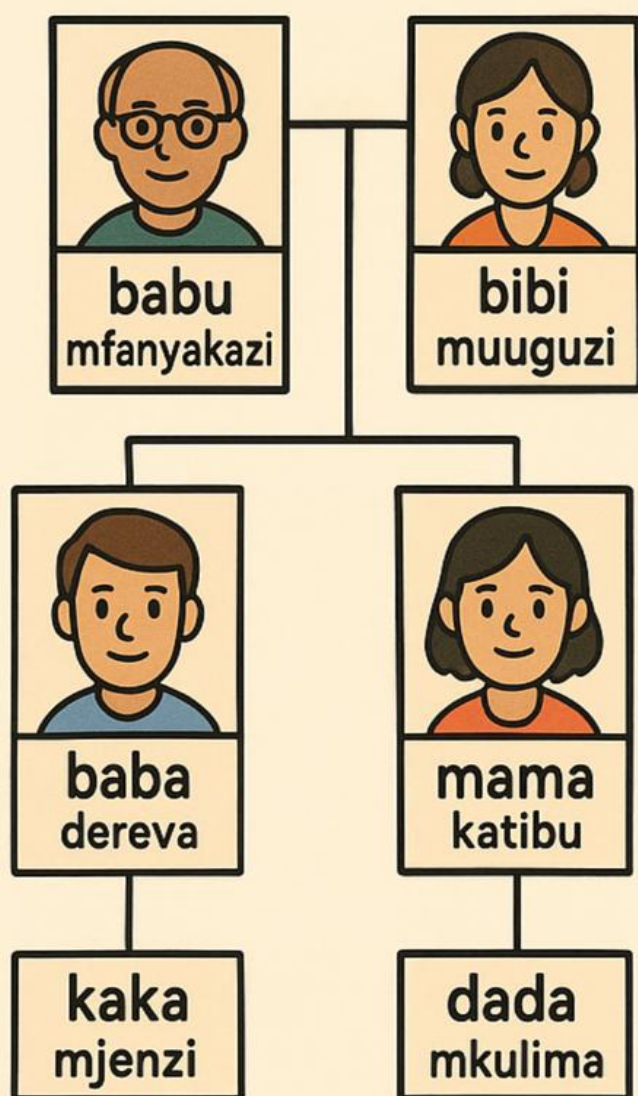
2.1 Asking What Someone Does

- Unafanya kazi gani? – What work do you do?
- Baba yako ni nani kwa kazi? – What does your father do?
- Anajishughulisha na kazi gani? – What work does he/she do?

2.2 Giving Answers

- Mimi ni mwanafunzi. – I am a student.
- Yeye ni daktari. – He/She is a doctor.
- Mama yangu ni mwalimu. – My mother is a teacher.
- Baba yangu ni dereva wa basi. – My father is a bus driver.

Nasaba na Kazi



3.1 Match the Job

Match the Kiswahili job title to its English translation:

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. Mwalimu | Police officer |
| 2. Mpishi | Doctor |
| 3. Polisi | Technician |
| 4. Fundi | Teacher |
| 5. Daktari | Chef |

3.2 Practice Asking and Answering

Pair work:

Ask your partner:

- Unataka kuwa nani? (Who do you want to be?)
- Baba yako anafanya kazi gani?
- Ungependa kuwa daktari au mwalimu?

Respond using full sentences like:

- Ningependa kuwa mhandisi.
- Baba yangu ni mkulima.

3.3 Role Play Activity

Each student picks a job card and pretends to do that job.

Other students ask questions like:

- Wewe ni nani?

- Unafanya kazi gani?

And the student responds:

- Mimi ni daktari. Nasaidia wagonjwa.

3.4 Fill in the Blanks

1. Mama yangu ni _____. (nurse)
2. Yeye ni _____. (chef)
3. _____ ni mtu anayefundisha. (teacher)
4. Mimi ni _____ wa shule. (student)
5. Baba ni _____ wa magari. (driver)

KAZI ZA NDOTO YANGU



Ninataka kuwa
polisi.



Ninataka kuwa
mwalimu



Ninataka kuwa
mpishi



Ninataka kuwa
rubani

Sura ya 14:

MAHALI NA MAELEKEO (PLACES AND DIRECTIONS)

Objectives

By the end of this chapter, learners should be able to:

- Name common and important places in Kiswahili.
- Ask for directions politely.
- Give basic directions using location vocabulary.

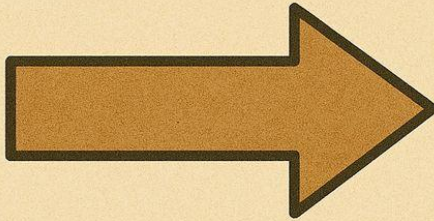
1. Msamiati (Vocabulary)

1.1 Important Places (Mahali Muhimu)

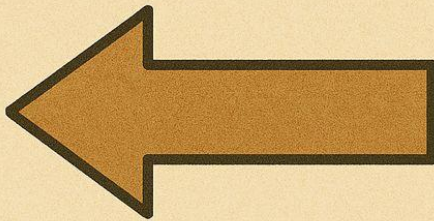
Kiswahili	English
Shule	School
Soko	Market
Hospitali	Hospital
Kanisa	Church
Msikiti	Mosque
Nyumba	House
Kituo cha basi	Bus station
Duka	Shop
Maktaba	Library
Kituo cha polisi	Police station

1.2 Direction Words (Maneno ya Mwelekeo)

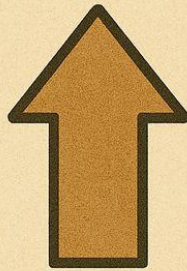
Kiswahili	English
Kulia	Right
Kushoto	Left
Moja kwa moja	Straight ahead
Karibu	Near
Mbali	Far
Geuka	Turn
Panda	Go up
Shuka	Go down
Pita	Pass
Kona	Corner



kulia



kushoto



moja kwa moja

2.0 Asking and Giving Directions

2.1 Common Questions

Samahani, shule iko wapi? – Excuse me, where is the school?

Ninawezaje kufika sokoni? – How can I get to the market?

Duka liko karibu na nini? – What is the shop near?

2.2 Giving Directions

Nenda moja kwa moja. – Go straight ahead.

Geuka kulia kwenye kona. – Turn right at the corner.

Shule iko karibu na hospitali. – The school is near the hospital.

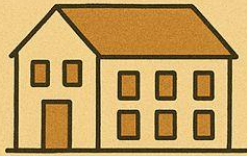
Duka liko upande wa kushoto. – The shop is on the left side.

3.1 Match the Place

Match Kiswahili names to English meanings:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Kanisa | Shop |
| 2. Duka | Library |
| 3. Kituo cha polisi | Police station |
| 4. Maktaba | Church |

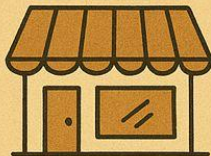
MJI



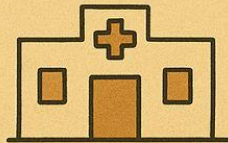
shule



Kanisa



duka



hospitali



nyumba



benki

3.2 Fill the Gaps

1. Geuka _____ (left)
2. Nenda _____ (straight)
3. Hospitali iko _____ na shule. (near)
4. Soko liko upande wa _____ (right)

3.3 Dialogue Practice

Ask and Answer in pairs:

Unakaa karibu na nini?

Je, kanisa liko wapi?

Ninawezaje kufika maktaba?



3.4 Map Activity

Draw a simple town map with key places (shule, soko, duka, hospitali, maktaba) and practice giving directions.

Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you learned:

- Vocabulary for key public places.
- Useful phrases for asking and giving directions.
- How to describe locations and use direction words.

Sura ya 15

USAFIRI (TRANSPORT)

Malengo ya Kujifunza (Learning Objectives):

Baada ya sura hii, mwanafunzi atakuwa na uwezo wa:

- Kutambua njia mbalimbali za usafiri
- Kusimulia safari fupi
- Kutumia maneno yanayohusiana na usafiri katika mazungumzo

Njia Mbalimbali za Usafiri (Different Modes of Transport)

Kuna aina nyingi za usafiri tunazotumia kila siku:

- Usafiri wa nchi kavu: gari, basi, pikipiki, baiskeli, treni
- Usafiri wa angani: ndege, helikopta
- Usafiri wa majini: meli, mashua

Mfano wa Sentensi (Example Sentences):

- Ninapanda basi kwenda sokoni. – I take the bus to the market.
- Tulienda nyumbani kwa baiskeli. – We went home by bicycle.

Mazungumzo (Dialogue)

Katika Darasa:

Ali: Habari, Asha. Unapenda kusafiri kwa njia gani?

Asha: Napenda kusafiri kwa gari. Wewe je?

Ali: Mimi hupenda kutumia baiskeli.

Speech Bubbles:

☐ ☐ “Ninapanda pikipiki kwenda shuleni!”

☐ ☐ “Ndege husafiri angani haraka sana!”



Kusimulia Safari Fupi (Telling a Short Journey)

Hadithi Fupi:

Jana nilisafiri kutoka kijijini hadi mjini. Nilipanda basi pamoja na mama. Tulipita mashamba mengi na milima. Safari ilikuwa ya saa moja. Nilifurahia sana!

Translation:

Yesterday I travelled from the village to town. I boarded a bus with my mother. We passed many **farms and hills**. The journey took one hour. I really enjoyed it!

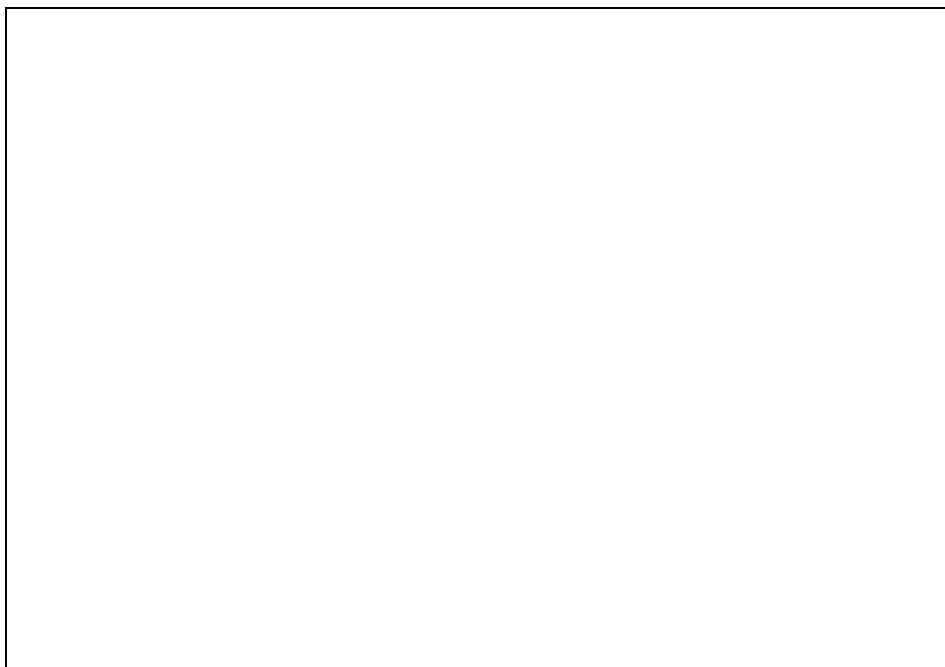
Mazoezi ya Mwanafunzi (Student Activities)

1. Taja njia tano za usafiri unazozijua.

2. Andika sentensi mbili kuhusu safari yako ya mwisho.

3. Andika hadithi fupi (sentensi 4-5) kuhusu safari unayotamani kufanya

4. Tengeneza bango la picha ya njia za usafiri.



4. Igiza mazungumzo kati ya abiria na dereva wa gari.

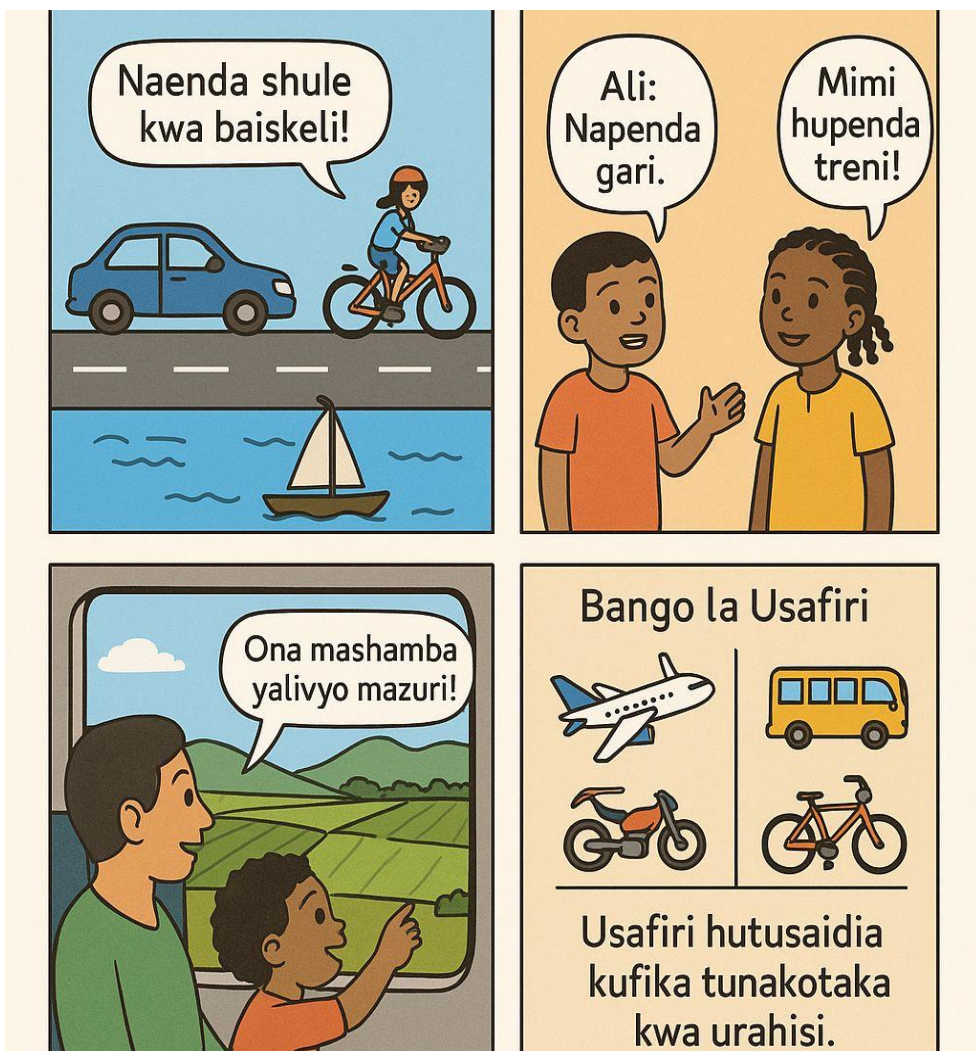
☐ 5.5 Wimbo wa Usafiri (Transport Song)

(Imba kwa tune ya “Twinkle Twinkle”)

Gari, pikipiki, na baiskeli,

Tunatumia kila siku shule ni kweli.

Majini twapita kwa mashua,
 Ndege huruka juu angani pau!
 Usafiri hutusaidia sana,
 Kufika salama kila kona.



Methali ya Sura (Proverb of the Chapter)

"Haraka haraka haina baraka."

Sura ya 16:

MICHEZO NA BURUDANI

(GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENT)

Malengo ya Kujifunza (Learning Objectives):

Baada ya sura hii, mwanafunzi atakuwa na uwezo wa:

- Kutaja na kueleza aina mbalimbali za michezo
- Kueleza jinsi ya kucheza baadhi ya michezo
- Kueleza burudani anazopendelea

Aina za Michezo (Types of Games)

Michezo ya Kawaida (Common Games):

- Mpira wa miguu – Football
- Kukimbia – Running
- Kuruka kamba – Skipping rope
- Kuvuta kamba – Tug of war
- Mpira wa pete – Netball
- Kurusha pete – Ring toss
- Bao – Traditional board game

Mfano wa Sentensi (Example Sentences):

- Napenda kucheza mpira wa miguu.

(I love playing football.)

- Watoto wanaruka kamba uwanjani.

(Children are skipping rope in the field.)

Mazoezi Kabla ya Michezo



Kuimarisha Mizani



Chakula Bora



Vidokezo vya Afya



Burudani Tunazopenda

(Our Favourite Entertainment)

Aina za Burudani (Types of Entertainment):

- Kuimba – Singing
- Kusoma hadithi – Reading stories
- Kucheza muziki – Dancing
- Kuangalia vibonzo – Watching cartoons
- Kuigiza – Acting
- Kuperuzi vitabu vya picha – Browsing picture books

Mazungumzo (Dialogue)

Katika Uwanja wa Shule:

Mgeni: Asubuhi hii tucheze nini?

Juma: Tucheze kuruka kamba.

Mgeni: Kisha baada ya hapo, tuimbe wimbo wa darasa.

Juma: Ndio! Itakuwa burudani sana.

Speech Bubbles:

☐ ☐ “Leo nitashinda kwenye mbio!”

☐ ☐ “Mimi napenda kuigiza kama daktari!”

Jinsi ya Kucheza Michezo (How to Play Games)

Kuruka Kamba:

- Simama kwa mstari
- Shika kamba kwa pande zote mbili
- Ruka wakati kamba inazunguka

Bao:

- Wachezaji wawili
- Kila mmoja ana mashimo 6 na kete
- Mshindi ni yule anayekusanya kete nyingi **zaidi**

Mashindano ya Riadha



Mbio za Baiskeli



Mtoto Akicheza Pete



Uwanja wa mpira



Mazoezi ya Mwanafunzi (Student Activities)

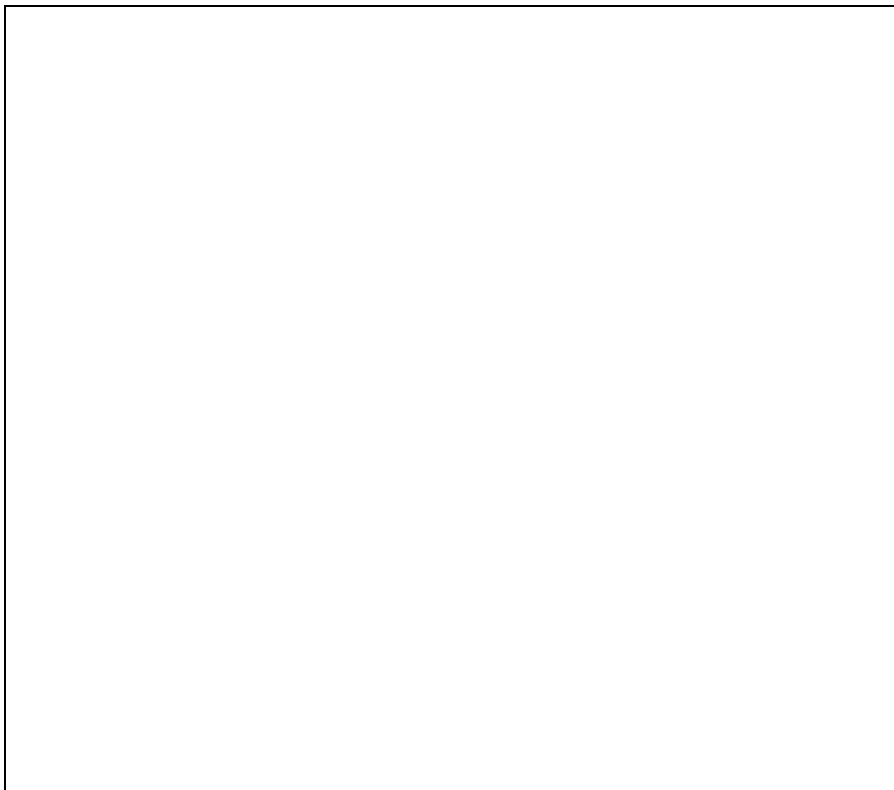
1. Taja michezo mitatu unayopenda.

2. Chora picha yako ukicheza mchezo wowote.



3. Andika sentensi tano kuhusu burudani yako unayoipenda.

5. Tengeneza bango la darasa lenye picha za michezo.



6. Igiza igizo fupi darasani kwa kushirikiana.

☐ **Wimbo wa Michezo (Games Song)**

Imba kwa tune ya “London Bridge”



Tucheze, tuisimame,
Tucheze, tuisimame,
Katika uwanja wa shule yetu,
Furaha ni nyingi sana!

Ruka kamba, shika pete,
Tucheze kwa mpangilio,
Kila mmoja apate nafasi,
Tucheze pamoja leo!

Methali ya Sura (Proverb of the Chapter)

“Mchezo ni sehemu ya maisha.”

Play is a part of life – important for growth and joy.

Kazi ya Nyumbani (Homework)

- Andika igizo fupi lenye wahusika watatu kuhusu burudani.

- Fanya mahojiano na rafiki yako: anapenda michezo gani?
Kwa nini?

Michezo ya Urafiki



Kuigiza na Kuimba



Wanafunzi wakicheza Bao



Bango la Michezo



Sura ya 17:

MARUDIO NA MAZOEZI (REVISION AND EXERCISES SONGS, CHANTS, RHYMES, AND PRACTICAL TOOLS FOR MASTERY)

Objectives

By the end of this chapter, you should be able to:

- Recall vocabulary and structures from previous chapters.
- Use Kiswahili confidently in basic conversations.
- Demonstrate understanding through dialogues, role play, and written practice.

1.0 Key Topics Review

Mada	Mifano / Key Phrases
Salamu (Greetings)	
Habari gani?, Shikamoo,	Nzuri, Asante
Utambulisho	Jina langu ni..., Mimi ni mwanafunzi

Nambari na Saa	Moja, Mbili, Saa moja asubuhi
Familia	Mama, Baba, Dada, Ndugu yangu
Rangi	Nyekundu, Nyeupe, Gari jekundu
Chakula	Ninakula wali, Napenda matunda
Mavazi	Shati, Suruali, Navaa kiatu cheusi
Shughuli za Kila Siku	Ninaamka, Ninasoma, Nalala saa nne usiku
Maeneo na Mwelekeo	Hospitali, Sokoni, Nenda kushoto
Hali ya Hewa	Leo kuna jua, Kuna mvua, Baridi kali
Kazi	Mimi ni mwanafunzi, Baba yangu ni dereva

Mazoezi ya Mazungumzo (Practice Conversations)

2.1 Dialogue Practice – Greetings & Self-Introduction

Samir : Habari gani?

Halima : Nzuri. Jina langu ni Halima. Wewe je?

Samir: Mimi ni Samir. Nina miaka kumi.

Halima : Nafurahi kukutana na wewe.

2.2 Dialogue –

Talking About the Family

A: Baba yako anaitwa nani?

B: Anaitwa Abdul. Yeye ni fundi.

A: Mama yako ni nani?

B: Mama ni mwalimu.

2.3 Dialogue – Describing the Weather

A: Leo hali ya hewa ikoje?

B: Leo kuna mvua na upepo.

A: Je, utavaa koti?

B: Ndiyo, nitavaa.

2.4 Dialogue – At School

A: Unapenda somo gani?

B: Napenda Kiswahili na Hisabati.

A: Nani ni mwalimu wako wa Kiswahili?

B: Ni Bwana Hamza.

3.0 Written Exercises

3.1 Complete the Sentences

1. Mimi ni _____ wa shule. (student)

2. Rangi ya bendera ni _____, _____, na _____.
 3. Leo kuna _____ angani.
 4. Mama yangu ni _____. (doctor)
 5. Saa ngapi unapenda kula chakula cha mchana?
-

3.2 Match Words with Topics

Neno (Word)	Mada (Topic)
Daktari	_____
Saa sita	_____
Mvua	_____
Rafiki	_____
Rangi ya buluu	_____

3.3 Rearrange to Form Correct Sentences

1. ni / jina / langu / Amina

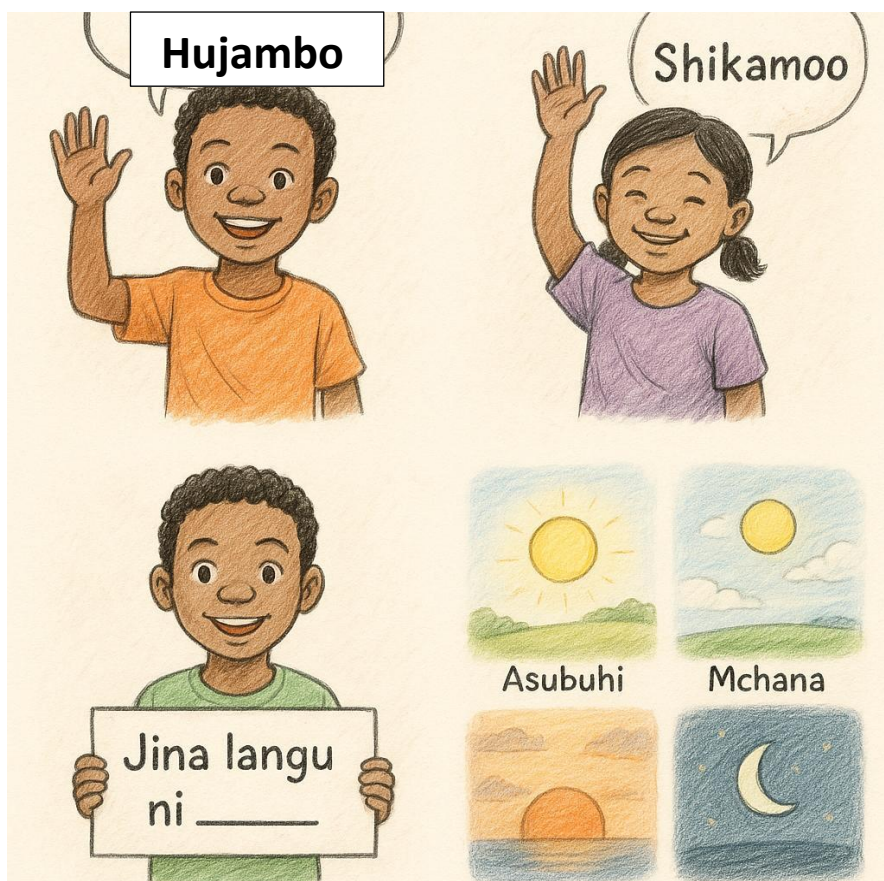
2. kula / ninapenda / wali

3. baridi / leo / ni

4. shati / la / navaa / nyeupe

5. ni / fundi / baba yangu





SONGS, CHANTS, RHYMES, AND PRACTICAL TOOLS FOR MASTERY

Salamu (Greetings)

□ **Song:**

□ "Hujambo rafiki yangu, hujambo? (x2)
Habari gani? Nzuri sana! Hujambo?"

Utambulisho (Self-Introduction)

□ **" Chant:**

Jina langu ni...
Ninaishi...
Ninasoma katika shule ya..."

Familia (Family)

□ **Song (Tune: "Are You Sleeping?"):**

□ Mama, Baba,
Dada, Kaka,
Bibi, Babu,
Tunawapenda.

Rangi (Colors)

☐ **Song (Tune: “Twinkle Twinkle”):**

☐ Nyekundu, bluu, kijani pia,
Rangi nyingi nazifahamu.
Njano, nyeupe na ya machungwa,
Zote nzuri, zina mvuto.

Chakula (Food & Drink)

☐ **Song (Call-and-Response):**

☐ Unapenda nini?
Napenda wali!
Unapenda nini?
Napenda maembe!

Shughuli za Kila Siku (Daily Activities)

☐ **Routine Chant:**

☐ *Ninaamka saa moja,
Nasafisha meno yangu,
Ninakula chakula cha asubuhi,
Naenda shule kila siku...*

Nambari (Numbers)

☐ *Counting Song (1 to 10):*

☐ *Moja, mbili, tatu, nne, tano,
Sita, saba, nane, tisa, kumi!*

Hesabu na mimi, twende pamoja!

Mavazi (Clothing)

☐ *Fashion Song:*

☐ *Ninavaa shati,
Na suruali,
Na viatu vyangu,
Niko tayari!*

Hali ya Hewa (Weather)

☐ *Weather Song (Tune: "It's Raining, It's Pouring")*

☐ Kunanyesha, kunanyesha, jua halipo leo,
Leo ni baridi sana, vaa sweta lako!

Wanyama (Animals)

☐ ***Animal Song (Tune: “Old MacDonald”)***

☐ Shambani kuna simba – raa! raa! raa!
Na huko kuna tembo – boo! boo! boo!

Kazi (Professions)

☐ ***Professions Chant***

☐ Mimi ni daktari – naponya watu!
Mimi ni mwalimu – nifundisha darasani!
Mimi ni mpishi – napika chakula kitamu!

☐ **Review Song**

(Tune: “If You’re Happy and You Know It”)

☐ Kama wajua rangi piga makofi – nyekundu!
Kama wajua nambari piga makofi – tano!
Kama wajua kazi, sema jina lako – mwalimu!

Sura ya 18

NYONGEZA NA MAMBO YA UTAMADUNI (APPENDICES AND CULTURAL HIGHLIGHTS)

END OF UNIT QUIZ AND ASSESSMENT

Final End-of-Unit Quiz (Kiswahili – Beginner Level) Total Marks: 25 Time: 40 minutes

Jina (Name)

Tarehe (Date)

A. Multiple Choice (Choose the correct answer) (5 marks)

1. How do you say "Good morning" in Kiswahili?
 - a) Jioni njema
 - b) Habari ya asubuhi
 - c) Usiku mwema
 - d) Kwaheri

2. What is "three" in Kiswahili?
 - a) Saba
 - b) Moja

- c) Tatu
- d) Nane

3. Which of these is a fruit?

- a) Samaki
- b) Embe
- c) Maziwa
- d) Kitabu

4. The Swahili word "mwalimu" means:

- a) Student
- b) Farmer
- c) Teacher
- d) Cook

5. What does "Mimi ni mwanafunzi" mean?

- a) I am a teacher
- b) I am a student
- c) I am happy
- d) I am cooking

B. Match the Following (5 marks)

Match the Swahili words with their English meaning:

Swahili	English
1. Nguo	Rain
2. Jiko	Clothes
3. Mbwa	Kitchen
4. Mvua	Dog
5. Saa moja	7:00 AM

C. Fill in the blanks (5 marks)

1. Jina langu ni _____.
2. Mama yangu anapenda _____ (food).
3. Nina kaka _____ dada wawili.
4. _____ (blue) ni rangi ninayopenda.
5. Navaa _____ (shirt) kwenda shule.

D. Answer verbally (5 marks)

Answer the following questions in Kiswahili:

1. Salimia rafiki yako asubuhi.
2. Taja angalau rangi mbili.
3. Unapenda wanyama gani?
4. Nambari ya simu ina nambari ngapi?
5. Eleza kazi moja unayopenda.

E. Speaking/Performance

(Optional – Teacher-Assessed) (Bonus 5 marks)

Present a short self-introduction in Kiswahili including:

- Name
- Age
- Where you live
- One thing you like

STUCTURED ASSESSMENT

Assessment Overview

mini puzzle and activity section
kiambatisho cha burudani: mafumbo na
mchezo ya kiswahili

Total Marks: 25

1. Jaza Nafasi (Fill in the Blanks)

Jaza maneno sahihi:

1. Mimi ninavaa _____ kwenda shule.
(sweta / samaki / embe)
2. Jina langu ni _____.
(andika jina lako)
3. Nyani ni aina ya _____.
(samaki / mnyama / chakula)
4. Mimi ni _____ wa familia.
(babu / mwanafunzi / sahani)
5. Tunapika chakula jikoni kwa kutumia
_____. (rangi / jiko / meza)

2. Kitendawili (Riddle)

Ninani mimi?

Nina miguu minne, lakini siwezi kutembea.

► Jibu: _____

Nina meno lakini sili chakula.

► Jibu: _____

3. Tafuta Maneno (Word Search)

Tafuta maneno haya kwenye kisanduku:

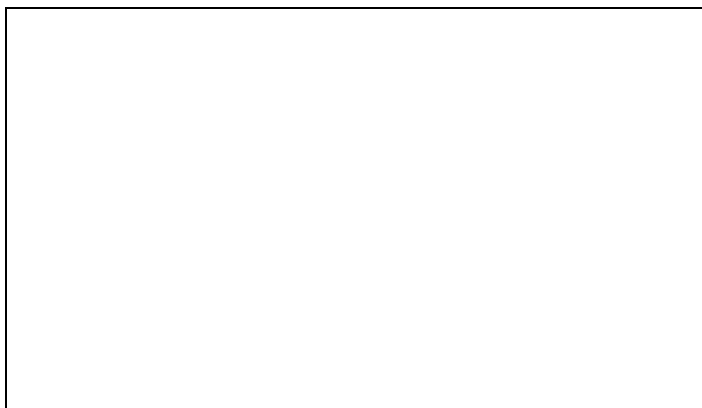
mbwa, tembo, samaki, jua, mvua, rangi, kanga, sweta

MBWASWETA
TJUAQUAMV
KKANGATEM
RNSAMAKIA
AGINARAJU

4. Chora na Andika

Chora picha ya familia yako.

Kisha andika sentensi tatu kwa Kiswahili:



1. Huyu ni _____

2. Anapenda _____

3. Mimi ninapenda kwa sababu

MAMBO YA UTAMADUNI (FUN CULTURAL FACTS)

Kiambatisho: Ujuzi wa Ziada na Mambo ya Kitamaduni (Appendix: Extra Knowledge and Cultural Fun Facts)

1. Majina ya Kiswahili ya Ajabu

- Tembo mkubwa zaidi duniani huitwa "**Jasiri**" katika baadhi ya hadithi.
- Katika maeneo ya pwani, watoto hupewa majina kama **Baraka** (neema) au **Amani** (amani).

2. Vyakula Maarufu vya Kiswahili

- **Ugali** – chakula kikuu kilichotengenezwa kwa unga wa mahindi.
- **Samosa** – kitafunwa kilichojaa nyama au mboga.
- **Pilau** – wali wenye viungo vitamu, hupikwa kwenye sherehe.

Je, umewahi kuonja chakula cha Kiswahili?
Eleza.

3. Maeneo Maarufu ya Kiswahili

- **Zanzibar** – Kisiwa kizuri chenye historia ya Waswahili na utalii wa bahari.
- **Mombasa** – Mji wa kihistoria unaojulikana kwa ngome ya Fort Jesus.
- **Lamu** – Eneo la meli za dhow na maisha ya jadi ya Kiswahili.

4. Mavazi ya Kiswahili

- Kanzu – Vazi refu linalovaliwa na wanaume hasa wakati wa sikukuu.
- Kitenge na kanga – Mavazi yenye rangi na ujumbe, huvaliwa na wanawake.

Jitengenezee vazi la Kiswahili ukitumia karatasi au vitambaa.

5. Methali Maarufu za Kiswahili

- Haraka haraka haina baraka.
(Ukifanya mambo kwa haraka sana, unaweza kufeli.)
- Bahati haiji mara mbili.
(Tumia fursa unapopata, haitarudi.)
- Mtoto umleavyo ndivyo akuavyo.
(Malezi ni msingi wa tabia ya mtoto.)

□ 6. Wimbo Maarufu wa Watoto (Kid's Rhyme)

Twende shuleni, shuleni, shuleni,
Nisome Kiswahili, nikue mjanja!

Karibu kwenye safari ya maarifa!

Msingi wa Kiswahili: Safari ya Ujuzi ni kitabu maalum kilichoundwa kikilenga kujenga msingi thabiti wa lugha ya Kiswahili. Kupitia masomo ya darasani, mazoezi ya vitendo, na hadithi fupi zenye mafunzo, mwanafunzi ataweza kujifunza kwa njia rahisi. *Anza safari yako leo!*

KUHUSU MWANDISHI



Hamza Mugeni ni mwalimu mwenye uzoefu mkubwa katika ufundishaji wa lugha. Anaishi Kampala, Uganda, na kwa sasa anafundisha katika Idara ya Lugha, *Taibah International School*. Amejitolea kukuza uelewa wa lugha ya Kiswahili miongoni mwa wanafunzi wa shule za msingi na sekondari.

Kupitia kitabu hiki, anaendeleza lengo la kuwasaidia wanafunzi kujifunza Kiswahili kwa ufasaha.

Kwa maoni, mapendekezo, au mawasiliano zaidi, tafadhali wasiliana nami kupitia:

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